IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE."
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
No. 56,108.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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ZIG-ZAG
BEST
CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
15th Nov.	ARABIA ...	8000	.....	
22nd ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000		
6th Dec.	ARCADIA ...	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000		
20th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE ...	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th ,,	DELTA	8000		
17th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA ...	8000	.....	
31st ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000		
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	
28th ,,	MALOJA ...	12500	.....	
7th Mar.	PERSIA ...	8000		
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500		
28th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA ...	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000		
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
29th ,,	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA ...	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE.		RETURN.	
	"A" rate. Rs.	"B" rate. Rs.	"A" rate. Rs.	"B" rate. Rs.
To MARSEILLES,	591 or 495		891 or 742-8	
To LONDON	627 or 525		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY & HALL LINES
(JOINT SERVICE.)
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Peona A & J	7467	21st Jan.	...
City of Birmingham A & C	7475*	23rd Feb.	31st Feb
City of Calcutta A & C.....	7610*	12th Mar	19th Mar
Trafford Hall A	6131	21st Mar.	...
City of Manchester A & C.	8450	.....	25th Mar
City of Paris A & C.....	9200*	13th April	11th Apr
City of Karachi A & C....	5496*	...	22nd Apr
City of Lahore A & C ...	6879	.....	29th Apr
City of Birmingham A & C	7475	27th May	26th May

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Saliwa, Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay on arrival of steamers, provided it does not arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly-qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nordd:utscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Kola.....1,205 Thurs. 13th Nov. 9 a. m. † C.M.
Linga.....2,185 Friday 14th ov. 1 6 a. m. direct.
Lhasa.....2,124 Mon 1 to Nov. 11 a.m. ‡ D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(Weekly)

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 13th November, calling at Muscat Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Barala," 3,148 tons, on Wednesday the 12th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Purnea	3306	Thursday 13th Nov
*Pentakota	3418	,, 27th ,,
†Pundua	3305	,, 11th Dec.
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 25th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. "Virawa," 3,360 tons, on or about 15th November, 1913

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
11th November, 1913.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket-
Bombey	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping,
Hamburg	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	Medan	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tiehling
Lioyaang	Tientsin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Cleopatra	4039.	R. Huber	16th Nov.
Gablonz	8000.	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg	3979.	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad	8000.	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. '14.
Cleopatra	4039.	R Huber	15th Jan. ,,
Semiramis	3999.	P. Pavissich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Feb.
*Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	16th Feb.
*Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	1st Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	10th Mar.
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	10th April
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	16th April.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	1st June.

*Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE *via* KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about 1913.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	28th Jan
China	6017	E. Tarabocchia	26th Feb
Vorwaerts	4990	S. Cliunak.	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	30th May.
Persia	5895	M. de Nardo	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand.	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 560
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 750
,, London via Trieste	Rs. 579 to 644*
,, London via Trieste and back	Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
,, London via Trieste	Rs. 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back	Rs. 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
,, London via Trieste	529 to 594†
,, London via Trieste and back	,, 833 to 963†

† Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
China	6017	E. Tarabocchia	6th Dec. 1913.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO.
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRICA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail about.
Markgraf	3680	Schapp	19th Nov. 1913
Praesident	3310	Schutt	4th Dec. 1913
*Konig	4900	Coltzan	19th Dec. 1913
Markgraf	3680	Schapp	4th Jan. 1914

Taking passengers and cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

*Wireless Telegraphy and Twin Screw.
For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street,
Bombay, 5th November, 1913.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE .....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 460,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGE BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients

W. M. ANDERSON
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....	$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisuma
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager,

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls	55,000,000
Do. subscribed	,,	45,000,000 =say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tiflis
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PAN DAN OR BETEL BOXES.

One-tenth of the whole human race indulge in betel and nut chewing as a masticatory. The nut, one of the principle ingredients used with the betel, undergoes special treatment, including that of being boiled in milk to sweeten and soften it preparatory to its final use in the cut-up form one is accustomed to see it when on sale. The finely shredded nut is wrapped up in a leaf of the betel vine or pan with a pellet of shell lime or chunam and cardamons, and other spices or aromatics. Betel and nut chewing is supposed to strengthen the gums, sweeten the breath and stimulate the digestive organs. It is offered on ceremonial visits in India in the same manner as wine is offered on similar occasions by Europeans. At state functions, marriage ceremonies, etc, not only amongst our Indian Sovereign Princes and Nobles, but all classes of Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis down to the plebian throng, real leaf gold is wrapped over the betel for presentation to distinguished guests.

The PAN DAN, therefore, becomes as important and as necessary an adjunct to the observance of Oriental social etiquette as the silver cigar and cigarette box and the liquor or wine Tantalus with Europeans.

We have just made up a handsome sample collection in silver and electro-plate of these Pan or Betel boxes with all the artistic care possible. Each Pan Supari box, besides being an acceptable present for any purpose will be found to make a most appropriate marriage gift. Ample space is provided for the engraving of any inscription.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
JEWELLERS. WATCHMAKERS. &C.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRESENTATION XMAS BOXES FOR THE U. K.

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THEIR LONDON AGENTS

MONGINI BROTHERS

are registering orders, provided the same reach them, accompanied with remittance, not later than the 28th November, for the following special presentation boxes delivered free of all charges at any address in the United Kingdom, enclosing senders card, if desired.

No. 1. RUPEES 10. Plush album box, filled with best chocolates.
No. 2. RUPEES 15. Velvet and Satin Box, hand painted floral design on satin cover, filled with best chocolates.
No. 3. RUPEES 20. Rich Moire Silk Casket with handsome silk embroidery bands, filled with best chocolates.

SAMPLES OF THE ABOVE MAY BE SEEN AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

		Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)	per bottle..	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin..	19	0
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Celebrated
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Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONTRACTORS desiring to Tender for the building of an ELECTRIC GENERATING STATION, at Ahmedabad, are requested to send their names and addresses to

HALL AND ANDERSON,
Architects and Civil Engineers,
Whiteaway's Building, Bombay.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN and NEW CLASSES will be formed on MONDAY, the 12th January, 1914.

The courses of instruction are (1) Mechanical Engineering (2) Electrical Engineering (3) Textile Manufacture (4) Technical Chemistry and (5) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing.

Full Technological Certificates, Scholarships, Prizes, Gold Medal and Licentiate Diplomas are awarded on the results of the Annual Examinations. Candidates for admission must apply in writing to the Principal, on or before the 31st December 1913 stating the course of instruction they desire to take. No candidate will be allowed to take more than one course at a time. All applicants will be examined on the 6th and 7th January 1914 at the Institute and only those who stand highest on the list of successful candidates to the number of available vacancies will be admitted. The examination will commence each day at 10 A.M. (S.T.), and will be conducted in English. The following are the subjects of the examination:—

(a) English Composition.	A short essay.
(b) Drawing.	Copying from the blackboard.
(c) Arithmetic.	As at Matriculation.
(d) Algebra.	As at Matriculation.
(e) Natural Science.	Chemistry as at Matric.

Mechanical Engineering students who obtain the First Class Diploma or the Second Class Diploma with First Class in Practice are allowed to sit for the Second Class Bombay Boiler Act Examination without any further training.

The following are the approximate number of available vacancies:—

(1) Mechanical Engineering	30
(2) Electrical Engineering	30
3) Textile Manufacture	30
4) Technical Chemistry	20
5) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing	20

Further particulars can be obtained from the Principal.

D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary.

No. E-11171 of 1913.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th November, 1913.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified that the Government of Bombay, will shortly nominate a candidate for selection by the Government of India to hold one of the three Architectural Scholarships instituted by that Government to facilitate the training of Indians in the principles and practice of architecture with a view to their ultimate employment in the Archaeological Department. The award of the scholarship will be subject to the following conditions:—

(a) the scholarships which are open to all natives of India holding the degree of B. A. or other equivalent degree in an Indian University, will be of the value of Rs 100 a month each; the educational qualifications will only be dispensed with in exceptional cases;

(b) the scholarships will be granted for architectural training in the office of the Consulting Architect to Government at Bombay where the scholars will also attend the architectural classes at the Sir J. J. School of Art. They will be tenable for a period of three years in the first instance, but may be extended to a fourth year on the condition that the scholarships for that year will be given only to those scholars who pass a certain standard to be prescribed hereafter in an examination at the end of the third year's training;

(c) at the close of their training those scholars who appear to possess the necessary aptitude will so far as possible, taken into the Archaeological Department in order to give them special practical instruction for one or two years on a suitable salary.

2. Intending candidates should apply to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department through the Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay. The applications, which should be accompanied by a medical certificate of physical fitness should reach the latter by the 1st December, 1913.

H. F. BEALE,
Secretary to Government.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

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HOW BELLA WAS WON.
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A GRAND OPEN AIR VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
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IN AID OF THE BUILDING FUND OF THE
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ON THE PREMISES OF
THE FOUNDLING HOME, MAZAGON.

Latest Songs, Mandoline Quartette, Song Duets, Dialogues, &c., &c., to be followed by the most comic Baboacities termed
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BY
Lt.-Col. COLLIE, I. M. S.

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Important Revival with New Scenery and Costumes of Sydney Jones' Masterpiece
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MONDAY, 17th November.
Grand Farewell Benefit to the Popular Comedian, Mr. ALFRED FRITH,
By Special Request
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DOORS OPEN AT 8-30 P.M.
Performance Commences at 9-15 sharp.
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Look out for the Bandmann Londoners in the latest London
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THE RENOWNED,
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COMPLETE CHANGE
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WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

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WANTED—A COMPETENT INSTRUCTOR IN MARATHI, on the Staff of the Police Training School, Nasik, on Rs. 100 per mensem, as a Sub-Inspector to advance to Rs. 150 per mensem, in the month of May, 1914, as an Inspector with the usual further prospects. None but fully qualified applicants of good physique, with an aptitude for teaching, with good testimonials as to character and certificates testifying to their success as teachers, need apply. Applications together with original testimonials) should be addressed to the undersigned so as to reach this office not later than the 25th November, 1913.

M. KENNEDY,
Inspector General of Police.

WANTED a pensioned qualified REVENUE SURVEYOR to serve as Head of the Survey Establishment in the Savantvadi State. Apply with testimonials stating salary expected to—

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TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

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MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 86 of the Sea Customs Act VII, of 1878, and instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, THIS DAY; TUESDAY, the 11th November 1913, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods :—

Imitation silver tumblers, machinery electric switches, bird cages, soap, glassware, photo mounts, medicine, belt dressing, roofing cement, cask coal tar, alum, tiles, earthware, 17 bags rice, 41 bags wheat, tobacco, broken tiles, cumminseed, copra, 421 bundles square and round iron bars, 576 pieces flat steel bars, empty gas cylinders, 11 bales cotton, 36 bales herbs, two bales packing paper, kegs paint, disinfecting fluid, provision jars and various articles.

AUCTION SALE OF 907 BAGS RICE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 12th November, 1913 at 3-30 p.m (S.T.), at the Prince's Dock unclaimed warehouse, P. B. C. Shed, on account of the concerned, the following goods :—

Ex s s. "VELLORE."

907 bags rice.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 400 F. P. BALES FINE MACHINE GIN BENGAL COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 13th November, 1913, at 3 30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Sassoon Dock Wharf near where Sangar Press was on account of the Insurance Office the following Cotton sal ed from th sea

400 F. P. Bales Fine Machine Gin Bengal cotton new crop specially selected by Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th November, 1913.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE AND Co. AUCTIONEERS, FORT, BOMBAY

Scrap iron, angle iron, iron plates, Manilla ropes, old canvas, cardage tarred, old clothes, old wooden cases, steel wire, old instruments, coir ropes, lead, zinc, files, etc., etc., too numerous to mention.

Under instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 24th November, 1913, and the following days, as may be necessary, the above mentioned stores, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Fort, in the compound of Government Dockyard.

The conditions of sale that 50 per cent. (Fifty per cent.) deposit to be immediately aid, and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day, after the full completion of the sale, otherwise the lots and deposits will be forfeited, and the lots will be resold.

Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 7th November, 1913.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	November	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues....	11	m 9	23	26	0
		10 17 a		26	11
Wed.....	12	m 9	53	26	3
		10 48 a		27	8
Thurs ...	13	m 10	24	26	6
		11 20 a		28	2
Fri	14	m 10	57	26	6
		11 54 a		28	7
Sat	15	m 11	34	26	6
Sun.....	16	m 0	30	28	9
		0	9 a	26	2

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	November	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues....	11	m 3	24	19	10
		3 38 a		16	10
Wed.....	12	m 4	2	19	6
		4 6 a		16	3
Thurs ...	13	m 4	39	19	4
		4 35 a		15	9
Fri	14	m 5	15	19	3
		5 5 a		15	5
Sat	15	m 5	50	19	4
		5 35 a		16	3
Sun	16	m 6	25	19	8
		6 8 a		15	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Nov.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
11 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 44m.	do 6h. 2m.
12 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 44m.	do 6h. 2m.
13 (Thursday)	do 6h. 45m.	do 6h. 1m.
14 (Friday)	do 6h. 45m.	do 6h. 1m.
15 (Saturday)	do 6h. 46m.	do 6h. 1m.
16 (Sunday)	do 6h. 46m.	do 6h. 1m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Nov. 14th 4h. 41·4m. a.m. Last Quarter, 21st, 1h. 26·5m p.m. New Moon, 28th, 7h 11·2m. a.m. First Quarter, Dec. 5th 3h, 28·7m. p.m.

POTATOES HAVE EYES. Oh, that they could only read a few of the telling testimonials that are pouring in to us through the post for SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the never failing cure for Malaria and other fevers! "I have never yet come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects" writes J. E. Loé, Personal Assistant to the Home Secretary, Hydersabad Deccan.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Mellowshire, 2866 tons, Captain F. E. True, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Newport via Muscat with ballast.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Delta, 4779 tons, Captain W. Le Mare, arrived here on Monday from Shanghai, October 21, via Colombo with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Uganda, 3498 tons, Captain L. Y. Archdeacon, arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon, October 24, via coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Southborough, 2367 tons, Captain W. H. Eidman, arrived in harbour on Monday from Mauritius, October 28, with a cargo of sugar and 12 deck passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Sparta, 3491 tons, Captain McGregor, sailed on Monday for Marmagao with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cuthbush, sailed on Monday for Karachi, via coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Pelorus ... Capt. Hill ..... R Navy
I M S Duffe in ... Comd. E J Headlam R I M
Flamey ..... 4615 Andrews ... Southampton
Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 9.

Angelus ... 234 Dukes ... A Yule and Co
Baron Ardrossan ... 2776 Reid W & A G & Co
Barala ..... 1899 Mutie ..... M M and Co
Bankura ..... 1905 Whitehead ... M M and Co
Darwich ..... 2145 Redding ..... T M & Co
Elton ..... 2242 Potts ..... K N and Co
Glenspean ..... 342 Howe ..... W & A G & Co
Hessineo ..... 944 Fanning ..... T Morrison & Co
Hinfels ..... 2458 Laurens ... W and G and Co
Imombe ..... 2504 Jackman ..... T M and Co
Khosrou ... 2 10 Hannah ... Jeddah T M and Co
Kinfauns ... 50 Minnett ..... M M and Co
Kirsdale ..... 3049 Gibson ..... J P & Co
Kandier ..... 865 S Smith Jeddah ... W M & M Howat ro ... 85 Tue ....
Marsino ... 3350 Semple ... W and A G and Co
Mermant ... 1872 Lewis ..... T M and Co
Roth ..... 222 2 W bson ... F F and Co
Southborough 2367 Eidman ....
Sultan Von Koetie 1113 Battema ....
W and A G and Co
Sildra ..... 2097 Bryn ..... The Bombay Co
Strathavan ... 283 2 Davies ... W and A G and Co
Uganda ..... 3498 Archdeacon ..... M M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov 9

PASSENGERS DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Dats.	Agents.
A Chantala	3103	Phillips	..	M M and Co	
Viawa	2176	Maude	.....	M and Co	
City of Calcutta ...	4891	Elliott	..	Calcutta	
				15-11	K N and Co
F Sartar ...	1286	Weeks	..	Busreh etc	H S Shu
Seistan	27 1	Forbes	.....	B'goon ...	6-11 .....
					M M and Co
Murmagoa ..				9-11 ...	K N and Co
K Rangoon Maru ...	3316	Date	.....	Kobe ..	3-11
					N Y Kaisha
M Sabine	2992	Godfree	...	Graham and Co	
N Stratnaver ...	810	Grant	...	W &	G and Co
P InKeuturm	3151	Cantess	...	W and A G and Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Macfarlane ... 3104 Swanston ..... J F and Co
2 Elysia ..... 3998 Coverley ... Liverpool ... W and A G & Co
3 Porto Said .. 2885 Molle ..... I M S Co
4 Duffield ... 2442 Baldock W & A G & Co
5 Gryfevale .... 845 Steel ... Mbro ... 12-11 T M & Co
6 City of Bombay ... 3354 Gray ... Dunkirk ... 15-11 ... K N and Co
7 Rhona ... 2363 Greenbury ... or Said. 12-11
8 Cleopatra ..... 21 9 Hacer ..... A Y & S N Co
9 Kawachi Maru ... 3621 Christiansen ... ... N Y Kaisha
10 & 11 Arabia ... 4 98 Palmer ... London ..... 15-11 ... P and O Co
12 & 13 Delta ... 4780 Mare ..... Shanghai ... P and O Co
14 Kola ..... 510 Minnett ..... M M and Co
15 Uia ..... 3426 Oliver ..... Calcutta 12... A Yule and Co
16 Dunrobin ..... 2119 Carr ..... J M and Co
M W P D
Ponnani ... 552 Dawood ..... Bo S N Co
Satrunji ..... 547 Hoosein ..... Bo S N Co
Saraswati ..... 443 Ebrahim ..... Bo S N Co
M W D D
Purnea ..... 2127 Williams ..... M M and Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
10	Mellowshire	True	Newport, Sept 5
	Delta	L Mare ...	Shanghai, O 21
	Southborough	Eidman ...	Mauritius, O 28
	Uganda	Archdeacon	Rangoon, O 24

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
10	City of Sparta	McGregor ...	Mormugoa
	Lhasa	Cuthbush ...	Karachi etc

The steamer Charlotta, for Antwerp, etc., began to load on Monday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's company's steamer "India", left Hongkong at 1 p m on Saturday, the 8th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 10.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—990 cwts massoor, 3,000 cwts linseed, 2,075 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—1,500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

DAILY IMPORTS—NOV. 10.

Steamer Baron Ardrossan from Mauritius; Agents, W and A Graham and Co: 80,631 bags sugar.

Steamer Strathavan from Calcutta; Agents, W and A Graham and Co: 6,350 tons coal.

Steamer Angus from Calcutta; Agents, Andrew Yule and Co: 5,655 tons coal.

Steamer Intombi from Delagoabay; Agents, Turner Morrison and Co: 5,190 tons coal.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

KINNEAR—MILLARD—Nov. 10, at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon C.M. Barham, M.A., Norman Boyd, youngest son of the late C. G. H. Kinnear of Drum, Dunbartonshire, to Gwendolen Beatrice Langford, second daughter of Dr. W. W. Millard, Edinburgh.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6 p. m.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Girl in the Taxi," Royal Opera House, 9-15 p.m.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road. Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim: He who is sorry for his sin has repented from it.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-05
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab.		*
do do for Calcutta.		*
do do for Madras...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. George W. Salter, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day :—

March ..... Pafajis ..... Hume
Overture... La Due D' Olonne. ...Auber
Valse..... Gipsy Love..... Lehar
Selection... The Girl in the Taxi....Gilbert
Duett ..... I would that my love...Mendelssohn.
Selection... The Girl on the Film...Birnay
Mazurka ..Leaves of Autumn.....Pessaro

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, at 6 p. m., to-day :—

March ..... Florentiner ..... J. Fucik
Overture..... Stradella ..... Flotow
Valse ..... Columbine ..... Gardner
Grand Selection I Pagliacci ..... Leoncavallo
Song (Cornet Solo) ..... The Children's Home ..... Cowen
Grand Potpourri Melodies Memories ..... Finck
Two Step ..... That Mysterious Bag ..... Snyder

OBITUARY.—Bai Khancobai, the widow of the late Mr. Noormahomed Jerajbhoy Peerbhoy, and a daughter of Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, died at her residence at Colaba, yesterday morning.

"NOTATION IN INDIAN MUSIC."—A lecture under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day by Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar, Principal, "Gandharwa Mahavidyalaya" ("Academy of Indian Music"), Bombay. The topic selected for the evening is "Notation in Indian Music." The lecture will be illustrated with vocal and instrumental demonstrations and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

BI-WEEKLY OR ACCELERATED MAILS.

While it is recognised among shipping men that much is likely to be heard of improved services to India, the view is expressed in some quarters, says the 'Times' that a bi-weekly service would not be the happiest development. It was a proposal for a bi-weekly service that seems to have been principally advocated by the Upper India Chamber at Cawnpore on the occasion of the recent visit of Mr. W. H. Clark, the Member for Commerce on the Indian Council.

Trade with India has developed largely of recent years, but doubt is expressed whether at present there is room for a second weekly mail service. Some of the criticism of the present service is apparently due to the short interval between the arrival and departure of the mails at Bombay, and this position could, it is felt, be altered by the speeding up of the present mail service. The mails at present are seventeen days in transit from London to Bombay, proceeding *via* Brindisi, and the suggestion is made that sooner or later it should be possible to reduce this time by two or three days. Such speeding up would not come into force for several years, so that gradually the place of vessels not capable of the increased speed could be taken by new ships

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOV. 10.

The storm in the Bay remains off the Coromandel Coast, where some heavy falls of rain have occurred.

The chief falls:—Ootacamund, two inches; Kodaikanal, one and a half; Trichinopoly, Salem, three; Cuddalore, twelve; Madras, six. Over the rest of the country dry weather prevails.

The temperature is normal nearly everywhere and the air dry over Bombay Deccan and Central Provinces.

Forecast :—Continued rain in the south Peninsula.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushir (9th) ...	...	...	...	0·00
Muskat (9th) ..	88·8	72·3	...	0·00
Multan ..	88·8	60·0	...	0·00
Rawalpindi ..	80·4	48·6	...	0·11
Lahore ..	86·4	52·2	...	0·00
Sirsa	87·3	53·0	...	0·00
Ambala ...	82·5	47·9	..	0·05
Delhi ...	85·0	54·8	...	0·00
Agra ...	88·0	58·0	...	0·00
Mainpuri ...	87·8	53·1	...	0·00
Jhansi ...	85·6	57·5	...	0·00
Cawnpore ...	85·5	54·5	...	0·00
Allahabad ...	85·6	52·5	...	0·00
Jacobabad ...	9·6	63·3	...	0·00
Karachi ...	8·0	72·0	...	0·00
Ajmer ...	89·6	59·2	...	0·00
Jaipur ...	90·4	59·1	...	0·00
Kotah ...	9·16	61·6	...	0·00
Bhuj ...	9·0	60·0	...	0·00
Dwarka ...	85·3	69·7	...	0·00
Veraval ...	91·6	67·8	...	0·00
Rajkot ...	93·1	55·3	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para.	9·0	69·5	...	0·00
Surat ...	94·4	62·6	...	0·00
Ahmedabad ...	95·1	65·7	...	0·00
Deesa ...	95·3	52·4	...	0·06
Neemuch ...	88·4	53·0	...	0·00
Indore ...	89·1	54·1	...	0·00
Jubbulpore ...	84·8	50·3	...	0·00
Gaugoe ...	85·3	60·6	...	0·00
Hoshangabad ...	89·1	55·4	...	0·00
Khandwa ...	90·2	66·1	...	0·00
Akola ...	91·2	54·0	...	0·00
Amraoti ...	84·8	64·3	...	0·00
Nagpur ...	87·6	56·8	...	0·00
Chanda ...	81·6	54·0	...	...
Raipur ...	85·7	61·6	...	...
BOMBAY ...	88·6	74·1	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	94·3	67·2	...	...
Mormugao ...	85·5	71·7	...	...
Karwar ...	89·4	67·0	...	...
Malegaon ...	89·9	59·6	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	86·1	58·5	...	...
Poona ...	88·5	54·8	...	...
Sholapur ...	89·8	59·1	...	0·00
Bijapur ...	88·2	59·8	...	0·00
Belgaum ...	83·3	54·5	...	0·00
Anangabad ...	86·9	57·0	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	86·9	55·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	88·3	73·3	...	0·03
Calicut ...	85·2	70·1	...	2·60
Cochin ...	84·2	75·2	...	1·46
Colombo ...	85·9	73·5	6·27	5·79
Massilpatam ...	86·3	71·2	...	...
Bellary ...	?	67·2	...	...
Cuddapah ...	83·0	7·5	...	...
Madras ...	80·5	73·0	5·78	9·28
Bangalore ...	74·3	63·3	0·03	0·03
Coimbatore ...	78·4	69·2	0·23	0·85
Trichinopoly ...	7·6	70·3	3·30	4·19
Negapatam ...	76·2	68·2	0·20	21·75

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, NOV. 10, 1913.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Absence of rain causing anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, do sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Mornings cold and dewy. Wheat being sown.

Khamgaon.—Bright no sign of raint All crops doing well. Kharif harves. in progress.

Dhulia.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Cotton picking general and arrivals coming freely. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton ready for picking. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Cotton crop excellent.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop making good progress. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton picking partially begun.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and crop prospects improving. Wheat being sown.

Bellary.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 10th November, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess in the north Punjab and either equal to or below the average over the rest of the division. Night temperature is in excess at Multan and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind and drier in north Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at Bikaner; night temperature is above normal except at Kotah and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and Dwarka and normal or in defect elsewhere. Minimum temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Nigh temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect except at Bombay. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad —Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The storm in the Bay of Bengal whose centre lay yesterday about 100 miles to the east of Negapatam has probably moved slightly northwards; its intensity has, however, decreased. Heavy rain has been reported from Madras and Trichinopoly but only light rain from Negapatam where a fall of 10·74" occurred in 24 hours ending at 8 hours yesterday. Light rain has fallen also at Coimbatore.

Nearly general rain is likely on the south Coromandel coast and some showers in Mysore, the Madras Deccan and the inland districts of south-east Madras.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time) on the 10th November 1913, was 30·139 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

A MINISTRY OF LANDS.

THE GOVERNMENT'S NEW PROPOSALS.

Mr. Lloyd George announced, in a speech at Swindon on Oct 22 the proposal of the Government for dealing with the question of the land. They include the creation of a Ministry of Lands, to which would be transferred the functions of the Board of Agriculture, with certain others; and the constitution of Commissions for applying the powers of the new Ministry. The Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated that the proposals which he outlined were approved of at a Cabinet meeting held on Oct. 16 and declared that they represented the unanimous view of that body on the subject.

The following, in summerized form, are the Government's proposals, as stated by Mr. Lloyd George :—

A MINISTRY OF LANDS.

A Ministry of Lands to be set up;

All the existing functions of the Board of Agriculture to be transferred to the Ministry of Lands;

New duties, such as the registration of title and land transfer, to be assigned to this Ministry, with a view to simplification;

The administration of the law affecting settled estates to be taken from the Court of Chancery and vested in the Ministry of Lands;

The machinery of valuation set up under the Budget of 1909 to be handed over to the Ministry of Lands;

The Ministry of Lands also to have control and supervision of land generally—small holdings, land purchase, disputes between landlord and tenant, powers of reclamation, afforestation, and development of uncultivated land;

The powers of the Ministry to be operated through Commissions of a judicial character.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The revision of eviction notices, with power to award full compensation and exemplary damages in cases of "capricious" eviction;

The authority to treat "wanton" notices to quit as null and of no effect;

In case of sale to order the seller to compensate the farmer for improvements and to give him substantial compensation for disturbance;

The same power as Courts in Scotland of reducing rents;

The ability to acquire derelict and uncultivated land and to afforest, reclaim, or equip it with a view to cultivation;

The power to grant an abatement of rent to enable a farmer to pay labourers a living wage;

The revision of the hours of labour;

Power to fix the price of land when compulsorily acquired for any public purpose.

HOUSING.

The provision of cottages to be undertaken by the Central Government;

An economic rent for cottages to be charged;

The Insurance Reserve Fund to be used for the building of cottages.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., speaking at a Liberal meeting in Bournemouth, said that his own anticipation was that the Irish Parliament would assemble in Dublin before the close of the coming year.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TICKETS ISSUED TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF INTERESTING RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single, and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single journey tickets available for two months, return tickets for eight months.

Break of journey at intermediate stations allowed.

For further particulars and tickets, apply to the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Our Contemporaries.

THRIFTY BOMBAY.

"In Appendix VI to the recently issued Report of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs (says the *Pioneer*) there is an interesting column showing the average balance at credit of each depositor. The average on the total is Rs. 131·55 as compared with Rs. 125·92 of 1911-12 an increase of 5·63 and an advance of 4·47 per cent. on the previous year. Here at any rate is a piece of evidence as to the condition of the people which is entirely satisfactory. Proceeding we find that the average balance at the credit of each depositor in each province is—Bengal 115·32; Bombay, 168·43; Burma, 85·77; Central Provinces, 145·66; Eastern Bengal and Assam, 145·27; Madras, 67·84; Punjab and N.-W.-F., 155·37; United Provinces 150·79. Three figures at least are striking, that for Bombay which is much above the average, for Burma, which is much below, and for Madras which is lower still. What is the inference? Presumably the Province in which the average depositor has the largest average balance has the largest average wealth. If this is the case Bombay can pat itself on the back and Burma must feel small and Madras smaller still. Or it may be that the larger the average the more thrifty the man in the bazaar—for the Savings Bank barely affects the man in the field. If this is the case then is the average man of the Western Presidency more thrifty than the Burman or the Madrasi? The Burman is not a saver, and probably most of the 70 odd thousand accounts to the credit of Burma are in the names of the hard working "Kala," who after sending to India most of his pay has precious little left to put into the Savings Bank. At any rate these are the figures, and we leave it to the delving economist to work out the problem."

A LAMENT FROM BENGAL.

"We complain of Europeans coming out to India to exploit her wealth, but where would have been the Indian industries without European capital and European brains? Europeans come to, and retire from, India with vast fortunes within a few years, because they know how to develop the latent resources of the country. They are always on the look out for commercial, industrial and agricultural ventures. They bring capital and enterprise to work upon them, and they amass colossal fortunes in no time. We cannot say that this process is one to be lauded, for while filling their own pockets they improve the economic condition of the country, and give employment to a large number of our countrymen. It is our own fault, if we do not benefit to the same extent as the European capitalists. India is our own country; we know its conditions better than foreigners. We can commence labour and capital better than they, if we wish to, and yet with all this, we do not utilise the resources of our country to our own advantage."—*Indian Mirror.*

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 11th November, 1913

1200. Machine Gun.—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade to-day Tuesday, the 11th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

11. The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "C" Company will parade under Sergt A R S Hayne, at Head-Quarters to-day Tuesday the 11th instant, at 6-45 p.m.

1201. Bugle Practice.—There will be a Bugle practice to-day Tuesday, the 11th instant, at the Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla at 6 p.m.

1202. Issue of Arms.—Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements early. The Armoury will be open for issue of arms from 10 a.m to 3 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and 10 a m to 1 p.m. on Saturdays, closed on Thursdays and Sundays.

1203. Leave.—No 6-47 Cpl A B Allan "A" Coy is granted leave of absence from 15th November 1913 to 14th May 1914.

(8d.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 10th November, 1913

277. Duties—Duties for week ending 16th November 1913 :—

Orderly officer Lieut P H Retallack.
Orderly Sergt No 1 Company Sergt C B Banks.
Orderly Sergt No 2 Company Sergt A W Barker.

278. Defence Light Manning—The E E Company will parade on Apollo Bander at 7 p.m. on Tuesday the 11th November 1913, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

279. Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises.—Wednesday 12th November 1913, Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises for Nos 1 and 2 companies at 7 p.m.

All recruits should attend.

Rifles and Side-Arms will be issued on parade

Dress—Plain Clothes.

280. Parade—Sunday 15th November 1913, Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill and Instruction in D E F at Colaba North Battery.

Parade at Colaba Station at 5-0 p.m.

Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.

Dress—Khaki and Caps.

276. Regimental Committee meeting.—A Meeting of the Regimental Committee will be held at Head Quarters on Monday 10th November 1913 at 9-30 p.m.

All Officers and members of the Amusement Committee are requested to attend.

Business :—To arrange for a Dance in the Town Hall towards end of the month.

(8d.) E. P. CUDLIP, Captain R.A., Adjutan, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Squadron Order by Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding.

Bombay, 11th November, 1913.

1 Orderly N C Officer for the week.—Sergeant F C Annesley.

2 Riding School daily for Recruits and members of the Corps from 7-5 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

3 Members who have not already drawn their Arms and Accoutrements from Head-Quarters are requested to do so without delay and obtain a receipt for same.

4 There will be a Commanding Officers Parade on Thursday morning next the 13th instant, Rendezvous at Church Gate Station 7-30 a.m. punctually.

Dress, Drill Order, Khaki, Rifles, Swords and Bandoliers.

5 The Range at Santa Cruz is allotted to "B" Troop for Class Firing this week end. Train leaves Church Gate Station Saturday afternoon 2-55 p.m. Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.

(8d.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Offg Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring

MARKET REPORT.

The Banks and markets are closed for a Public Holiday (Bakri Id.)

BOMBAY ... KETS.

MONDAY E E 1... Nov. 10th 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Imported by
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Govts and half Sove.	1,50,000	Freemantle	National Bank

EXPORT ... on 7th Nov. 1913.

	By	Bars.	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway...		38	43 676
B. B. and C. I. Ry.		45	53 814

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The following are the latest telegrams to hand:—

Messrs WELD AND Co:—Liverpool:—"Quiet narrow Saturday market." New York:—"Ginners Report rather more than expected, but still report indicates crop below last year's. Market declined on local long liquidation and local short selling. Advise buying on this break."

GRUNING:—"Census Bureau estimates quantity ginned up to 1st November at 8,835,000 bales. This was only known after the close of the Liverpool market. Report is considered bearish."

The Ginner Report is certainly more bearish than expected the figures being 8,636,000 bales ginned up to 1st November against 8,869,000 up to the same date last year, or only 33,000 bales less against late estimates of about 228,000 bales less. The actual falling off in the quantity ginned between the 18th October and 1st November is 117,000 bales (i.e. 84,000 bales *excess* as compared with last year in the report up to 18th October, and 33,000 bales *less* in the report up to 1st November). The New York and New Orleans markets gave way sharply on the publication of the Report, the former declining 40 points in futures and the latter 33 to 33 points. Liverpool was closed before the Report was issued, but it expected to open about 15 points lower to-day.

The following telegram dated 9th inst. was received this morning from Messrs. A. Stern and Co.—"Ginners Report gives quantity, ginned to date 8,836,000 bales which indicates a crop of over 14 million bales, but the next two reports will afford definite indication. Market is affected lately by Cordill's estimate of crop 15,340,000 bales, to which we do not attach a great deal of importance. Market is also affected unfavourably by poor trade demand, and by unsettled political situation in China and Mexico. Market needs fresh stimulus of trade buying. We see no reason to change our opinion as regards to our estimate of the crop about 14 million bales, and think prices will advance later, but at present the bullish enthusiasm is not so great."

The local market opened easier, prices being about Rs. 5 lower than Saturday's close, except for Bengals which were Rs. 3 lower. There has been little doing as the Market is more or less closed for a holiday. Nominal quotations are given below.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	...	845	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	...	800	Jan
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	797	"
" " Yeotmal	...	793	"
" " Ummawatee	...	789	"
" " Khamgaon Akola		781	"
" " Amraoti	...	784	"
" " Khandesh	...	761	"
F. G. " Khandesh	...	751	"
Fine " Bengal	...	748	"
F. G. Bengal	...	698-8	"

LIVERPOOL PENER—

Opening Tone	...	Easy.
Estimated Sales	...	6,400
Total Imports		51,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7 01 —12	7 00 —11	6 99 —11
Feb.-Mar.	March-April	April-May
7 00 —11	7 00 —11	7 00 —11
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
7 00 —11	6 99 —11	6 97 —11

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday:—

Cotton	...	6,867	bags.
Wheat	...	9,233	quts.
Linseed	...	1,422	"
Rapeseed	...	769	"
Gingellyseed	...	25,448	"
Poppyseed	...	nil	
Groundnuts	...	196	"
Cottonseed	...	4,107	"
Rice	...	2,743	"
Myrabolams	...	523	"
Cottonseed	...	6,624	"
Mowraseed	...	1,722	"
Gram	...	478	"
Jowar	...	686	"
Maize	...	nil	
Barley	...	nil	

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Tone of Market	...	Quiet but steady.

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Nov.-Dec....	7·13	7·03
Dec.-Jan....	7·11	7·01
Jan.-Feb....	7·11	7 01
Feb.-Mar....	7·12	7·02
Mar. Apl	7·12	7·01
April-May...	7·11	7·01
May-June..	7·12	7·01
June-July...	7·10	7·00
July-Aug...	7·08	6·98

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co. write from Manchester, on Thursday. Oct. 23rd:—

Cotton figures from August 31st last to last Friday.

	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton ...	442,050	519 210
Liverpool Stock. American cotton ...	302 620	375 920
American deld Spinners for the week...	314,000	314,000
American into sights for the week...	651,000	677,000
American into sight for the season	3,042,000	3 036,000
Receipts at American Ports	2,844,000	2,823 000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	3,498,000	3,718,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	2,496,000	2,825,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton	272,000	200,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Surat) ...	150,000	87,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Bombay Green).....	436,000	675 000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	15 ,000	131,000

The prices for Mid American Current Month for the week are Oct. 17th 7 38 1-2, 18th 7 31, 20th 7·47, 21st 7·52, 22nd 7·58 and to-day at noon 7 60. Spot Mid American being quoted Oct. 17th 7 64, 18th 7·61, 20 h 7·68, 21st 7·82, 22nd 7 84 and to-day 7·84.

American cotton this week has been advancing again, the principal cause being reports of a killing frost in Texas and Oklahoma and low temperatures in other localities on the 20 h inst. This report was confirmed by the Weather bureau Report, and although the damage done has probably been exaggerated when the reports are revised prices do not as a rule come back to where they were. The question of supply and demand must soon begin to assert itself, and although the frost news and the general strength of cotton must be taken seriously, the fact of there being pretty good supplies generally will have the effect of curtailing the demand, and probably we shall see a general holding-off by buyers not merely in Lancashire, but all over the world. Cotton prices are dear and the movement of the new crop shows that there is not going to be any absolute failure.

The Manchester market seems to have been quieter than ever and while it is no doubt true that trade is usually better in a rising than in a falling market, it is rarely good in a wildly fluctuating market especially when the future of values is so very uncertain. At present neither buyers nor sellers know where they stand and the general disposition is to leave things alone. So long a spell of activity all round, and its consequent expansion in productive activity, could scarcely have any other sequel than a falling away of demand for some time at any rate, and it is only during the last two months, viz: since Cotton started its upward movement from the middle of August, that demand has fallen off so markedly.

The threatened lock-out by the Federated spinners has been avoided by the acceptance last week of their terms by the operatives, as was generally expected and the mills which have been stopped on account of the bad spinning trouble are now all running again. This is very satisfactory in itself, but it will not assist spinners in their difficult task at the moment of keeping up their margins, so many more spindles running means increased competition for business.

The news from the various Indian centres still continues to be bad reading. This week Reuter's report 14 failures in the Piece Goods market at Karachi, the Bombay market is also depressed, one Broker is reported to have failed for 24 lakhs of rupees, while further failures are considered inevitable. These troubles are put down to the recent Banking failures, and one of our clients at Cawnpore writes that future prospects in that district are very bad, too much rain in parts, and an insufficiency in other parts is causing famine. Money is tight and with clearances bad dealers will not consider new business.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th Nov. 1913, as compared with the statement of 29th Oct. 1913:—

Liabilities.	Oct. 29. Rs. a. p.	Nov. 4. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	20000000 0 0	20000000 0 0
Reserve Fund	16800000 0 0	16800000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office, &c.	33263269 6	36603240 2 11
Other Deposits, &c ...	174903259 7 7	168806126 14 9
Bank Post Bills, &c ...	1135 79 8 10	99 888 5 6
Sundries	28742391 5 4	2590953 19 2
	250504848 8 3	249778009 1 3

Assets.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p
Govt Securities	25385605 0 0	26286819 0 0
Other authorised Investments	12333868 0 0	12284 06 0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorised Securities	38997395 7 6	39703775 3 4
Accounts of Credit on do	63114869 11 2	64050029 2 5
Bills discounted, &c	33346618 15 3	30231598 11 7
Balances with other Banks.	2277623 7 2	2506867 0 6
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock ..	2455332 11 5	2455784 13 7
Stamps ...	11799 13 2	10903 13 3
Sundries	857381 11 6	856868 13 10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	184790077 13 2	189962234 15 6
Cash, &c., at Branches.	65714770 11 1	59815784 1 9
	250504848 8 3	249778009 1 3

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	37,92,058	Increase.
Do. at Branches ...	15,28,912	Do
Other Deposits	60,86,133	Decrease.
Post Bills.....	1,51,891	Do

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments ...	28,81,705	Increase.
Loans	2,94,620	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit ...	9,85,160	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	13,84,980	Do.
Cash at Head Office ...	30,29,271	Decrease
Cash at Branches	28,69,716	Do.

Percentage 29·25

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ltd.	100	100	18 p c	356
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	264
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	12 "	1100
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	65½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	171
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1440
Bank of Rajputana ...	100	100	7 "	90
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	...
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	170
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7 "	40
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	11
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		23
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ..	£20	£20	15 p c	£59
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£4	4 "	76
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 "	£23
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl25	dl.12½	£4	£80
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	610

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	870
Alliance ...	1000	1006	...	75
Bezar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	130
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	650
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	490
Century ...	100	100	3	235
Central India ...	500	500	70	865x
China ...	1000	1000	...	625
Ohho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1343
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Jooria ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	105
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	210
Crown ...	500	500	20	230
David ...	450	250	10	450
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	480
Empress ...	500	500	...	140
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	175
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	454½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1376
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	287½
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	460
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hywards and Bullough ...	500	500	15	400
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1300
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	675
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	6	95
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	430
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	200
Khandesh ...	1000	610	35	885
Khatau Makanjee...	1000	1000	45	1300
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	700
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1215
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2015
Madhavji Dharamsey ...	500	500	65	1210
Mancekji Petit ...	1000	1000	60	1600
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	1700
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	50	50	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	...
New Great Bustown	200	200	6	205
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	915
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	145
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Ramon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	725
Ramoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	850
Shalapur ...	1000	1000	125	4300
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	0-
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1125
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	105
Swan... ...	250	250	40	260
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1400
Textile	500	500	50	1200
Vishnu Cotton O	500	500	Nil	450
do P	500	500	Nil	670
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	880

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	6 p. c.	158
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 "	15
Bamankna	10	10	...	3
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c.	35
Badham Pile.....	70	70	7 p. c.	92
Baroda Trans. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	60
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	25 p. c.	740
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld..O.	£10	£10	5	190
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	170
Bombay Ice Mfg ..	100	100	2 p. c.	18
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	910
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c.	400
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	250	7-8	235
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	270
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	3	25
Delhi Flour	200	200	5	100
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	40 p. c.	525
John Roberts and Co.....	100	100	5 p. c.	140
Jeetz Fane Supply Co	100	100	10 p.c.	50
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ "	175
Karachi Landing..	200	75	12 "	90
Marcks and Co ...	100	100	8	95
Marsland Price and Co .....O.	100	100	6 p c.	105
Do. do P.	100	100	7 p. c.	60
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.	502
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	...
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c.	30
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	805
Shivrajpore Syn. &c.	10	10	...	21
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	6	70
Soondy and Co ...	100	100	...	90
Tata I. St. Co. D.	75	35	...	70
Ld F.	50	50	...	150
Thacker and Co ...	150	150	...	178
Taphone Co	50	50	20 p. c.	210
Transhenand Co...	25	25	yr. 1·2	74
	500	500	yr. 30	800

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	5000
Albert (Kamobi)...	1100	1100	45	800
Bombay Cotton ...	...	...	...	...
Broul's Cawapore...	200	200	6 p c	130
Broach City	200	200	14	177
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	190
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Subhapatty	500	500	40	5700
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingoles	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	132½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	800
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	100
Mahuva.....	200	200	nil	125
Mercantile	125	125	nil	20
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	220
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	900
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60	840
New Berar	600	600	40	550
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	750
Osmri	100	112	nil	...
Parbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	250
Surat City	200	200	20	235
Volkart U P Co. Ld	600	600	50	64
Wadhwan G. and P	150	15	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	660
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 "	135
Bindi Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 "	143
Do. M'pur Khas— Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co	50	500	4½ "	575
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ "	130
Gumti Railway ...	25		4	115
Central Provinces Ry.	100		4	113

CHINA MARKETS.

The fortnightly report of Messrs. Setna and Co., Hong-Kong states;—

Bengal Opium:—Ruled quiet. Sales are reported in Patna new 2 chests at dols 5825. Benares new 22 chests at dols 5825 and Benares old 7 chests at dols 5350 in all about 31 chests Clearances during the fortnight:—10 chests of Patna new 28 chests of Patna old 24 chests of Benares new and 11 chests of Patna old in all about 73 chests. Unsold stock is estimated at about 1640 chests comprising of 200 chests of Patna new 878 chests of Patna old 270 chests of Benares new and 292 chests of Benarrs old. Sold but uncleared stock—29 chests of Patna new 325 chests of Patna old 60 chests of Benares new and 86 chests of Benares old in all about 500 chests. Closing reported quotations are as under:—Patna new dols 5825 Patna old dols 5700 Benares new dols 5525 Benares old dols 5350.

Malwa Opium:—Sales of about 435 chests at dols 4600 to 4725 per Picul are reported in the market. Clearances are reported of about 299 chests. Unsold stock is about 1188 chests, Sold but uncleared stock about 510 chests. Closing quotations per Picul are as under:—Malwa new dols 4600 to 4675 Malwa old dols 4700 to 4750.

Cotton:—Sales are reported in Bengal about 250 bales at dols 28 to 30 per Picul.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 18th October 1913, were Rs. 8,861, making the total earning for the period, 1st Oct. 1913 to 18th Oct. 1913 Rs. 9,743.

Total for the corresponding week of the last year ...Rs.	2,976
Total for the corresponding period of the last year .. Rs.	7,683

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the list of Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1913-1914:—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In Oct. 1913				
Bengal ...	1035000	1034150	.....	850
In Oct 1913				
Bombay ...	No	Sale.	...	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

Seven Sales of Bengal Opium.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
To end of Oct. 1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ..	81,90,000	11564325	63,74,325	.....
To end of Oct. 913				
Bombay..	No	Sale	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2/12/- You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

WOMEN AND COLOURS.

THE FASHION FOR YELLOW.

It is curious what a stronghold yellow has taken with our arrant fancies. No one particular shade, writes Miss Helen Newton in the "Daily News" is in special favour, but all yellows, from orange to palest citron, are being worn. And its close relations—the range of browns, and these somewhat indefinite shades known as camel and sand are also most popular this season. Everyone who understands and appreciates the subtle influence that colour exerts on the mind will be delighted with this popularity of yellow, for yellow is like sunshine, it fills the heart with joy and creates in one the desire to do great deeds. The different shades of yellow are so various that a becoming tint can be found for almost everyone. Most dark people look well in yellow, and particularly so in the deep orange shades, but for fair skins the cold bright, shades of the jonquil, the pale primrose, and the lemon will generally be found more becoming. The unfortunate "in-betweens," who are neither fair nor dark, must rest content with the soft dead-leaf yellows and those shades that have an apricot tinge in them, but no definite rule can be given for often those whom one would declare "impossible" in any particular colour turn out to look exceedingly well in it. It is never safe to judge by hair or complexion alone, there are often elusive lights in the eyes that take up the colour in a wonderful way, and, of course, almost any colour can be worn becomingly if it is judiciously mixed with some other shade. For morning and country wear such colours as sand camel, tete-de-negre, seal, cinnamon, and ochre are the most used. Tete-de-negre—which is peculiar shade of dark brown closely resembling the colour of a nigger's skin—is most popular for heavy woollen tailormades. For afternoon wear, in addition to yellow, all shades of soft blue are fashionable. The principal are known by such names as blue cendre, Capri blue, and blue marine. For evening wear the favourite colours are the various shades of yellow jade green, purple in both light and dark tones, tilleul, and Royal blue.

A "HALF AND HALF" FROCK.

A very original model for an afternoon costume shows a half and half frock of leaf-brown duvetyn and ninon to match and a prettily-shaped coat of duvetyn trimmed with fur. The corsage, of pleated ninon, is continued down one side of the skirt in a long point to just above the knees. The remainder of the skirt is of the duvetyn and this is hung in gentle folds from the right side of the waist and is cut away in a diagonal line across the front of the skirt to where the pleated ninon comes to an end. A narrow velvet waistband tied in a small bow in front completes this novel frock. The coat is of the popular three-quarter length and has novel pieces, almost like upside-down revers, placed down each side of the front with two big buttons keeping them in place. The points of the revers overlap at the edge of the coat, giving a very smart and unusual appearance.

FRILLS FOR THE SLIM.

The frilled skirt continues to find a host of admiring worshippers. It looks quite charming on the right people, but, unfortunately, it is not limited to them, for the bulky ones insist on wearing it as well, with most inartistic results. The latest version of this skirt is to have headed frills of ninon to match the charmeuse or crepe, arranged straight at the back, but coming up each side of the skirt in a slanting direction, thus giving the fashionable "caught-up" effect in the front. A picturesque semi-evening frock of jade-green silk crepe had four ninon frills arranged in this way, and an underskirt of ninon to match formed another frill at the edge of the dress. The pinafore corsage was of the crepe, with a transparent chemisette cut open at the neck and bishop sleeves of the ninon. A pretty touch was given by small epaulettes of the crepe, which artistically hid the seams where the sleeves joined the corsage.

THE PLUSH HAT.

The plush hat is a possession that no woman of fashion must be without. It is beginning to be a rival to the ever popular velvet, and incidentally it might be mentioned that the softness of the plush is wonderfully becoming to a pretty complexion and pretty hair. There is an economy about these hats, too, for the trimming is almost infinitesimal, a wing, a band of broche ribbon, or a chou of velvet being all that is necessary. A favourite trimming consists of a large wing poised on the edge of the brim at one side. The wing stands out towards the back in a slightly slanting direction, and a short piece of the wing bent to another angle hangs down below the brim.

NEW SLEEPING SUITS.

The newest sleeping suits are very interesting. When these garments first became fashionable for ladies' wear they were all cut on practically the same lines as men's pyjamas, but I felt sure that women would not long be satisfied with such plain and inartistic looking things. Now I have just heard that these plain models are being discarded in favour of suits of washing silk and crepe-de-chine, in white or pale toned colours with lovely hand-worked embroidery on both coat and trousers. Scalloped edges embroidered in silk finish the bottom of the little sac coat, the V shaped open neck, and the wrist-length sleeves. The trousers are trimmed in the same way, and are made much prettier by being slit up for several inches at the ankles, the embroidery trailing up each outer side almost to the knee. A neat little breast pocket to take a miniature handkerchief makes a useful addition to this fashionable garment. Crepe-de-chine is a delightful material for lingerie; it is soft and warm, and washes well. The new crepe-de-chine nightgowns are made without any trimming in the way of lace or embroidery. Rather wide bands of the same material are put on with a heavy "fagot" stitch, and the hem of the gown is finished in the same way. For white lawn lingerie narrow bands of coloured hem-stitched lawn form a simple and fashionable trimming, but all the lingerie of the moment shows an absence of elaborateness in the way of trimming.

"Viyella"
Regd. Trade Mark.
—the fabric for the family.

For Ladies' Nightdresses, Blouses, Underwear etc. Gentlemen's Day Shirts, Sports Shirts, Night Shirts, Pyjamas and Children's Frocks, Underclothing, etc.

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KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—
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Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

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This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste of over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Blood Medicine," which alone is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled venders often try to palm off inferior preparations usually their own manufacture, for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2s. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO MEDICINE" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

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THE WORLD OF SPORT.

RACING AT GWALIOR.

UNITED SERVICE CUP CONDITIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, Nov. 10.

The following are the terms for the Gwalior United Service Cup for the next season :—

Cup valued at Rs. 1,500 presented by the Maharaja Scindiah, and Rs. 4,500 from the fund. The Cup and Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,000 to the second and Rs. 500 to the third. For English and Australian ponies fourteen two and under, which have never won a flat race to the value of Rs. 5,000 or over, or races of the value of Rs. 50, or over of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000, and which have been, since October, 1914, bonafide and unconditionally the property of Officers of His Majesty's Army, Navy or Civil Services, on full pay, and to be ridden by Officers qualified to enter Ponies fourteen two to carry 11 stones; W. I. winners, once, four pounds; twice, seven pounds; oftener, ten pounds; maidens to be allowed seven pounds. Distance six furlongs.

Importers have already been commissioned by sportsmen to bring out ponies for this race.

THE COLOUR CONTROVERSY

AUSTRALIANS CRICKETERS AND CEYLON

The following manifesto has been circulated widely at ove Ceylon :—

"We the undersigned are strongly of opinion that the invitation that has been sent to Australian cricketers to favour our Island with a visit is a serious mistake which reflects discredit upon the people of this country. It is a notorious fact that the Australians have passed rigorous laws indiscriminately excluding all coloured people, so that no Ceylonese can enter that country even for a short visit except under most humiliating conditions. It was only the other day that they strongly objected to a Ceylonese doctor being employed on a ship calling at Australian ports, simply because he was a Ceylonese. In these circumstances it is, we say, derogatory to the people of Ceylon to offer a welcome of a public character to any body of Australians. The unwisdom of such an invitation becomes obvious when it is remembered that so long as these laws remain in force the Australians cannot, even if they wish, possibly return the compliment. The present proposal will only show to the world that the Ceylonese are so dead to all sense of self-respect that they do not really resent the affront put upon them by the Australians. It is, therefore, we think the duty of all Ceylonese who honour their country and themselves to dissociate themselves entirely from this scheme and refrain from lending it any support or countenance either by contributions or by their presence at the matches."

AMERICA POLO CUP.

THE NEXT ENGLISH CHALLENGE.

Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, who, as already stated in the *Bombay Gazette* means to make an attempt to try to recover the American international polo cup next year is now busy getting together a team for that purpose. According to the conditions drawn up in the deed of gift, the challenge for a contest to take place in 1914 must be received by the Polo Association of America by January 1 next. As soon as the players have been definitely selected, they will go to Spain at the beginning of next year for three months' practice, and Lord Ashby St. Ledgers intends, if possible, to accompany them there, and also to go to the United States with the team. King Alfonso, who is himself a great polo enthusiast, has graciously sanctioned the use by the team of the Royal polo grounds at Casa de Compal Madrid, and at La Granja while the Madrid, Polo Club's grounds will also be available.

It is understood, says the "Polo Monthly," that Captain A. S. Williams (late 18th Hussars) will take out a strong combination to Madrid to play against Lord Ashby St. Ledgers' international side. Captain Wills' team will probably include Major B. H. Mathew-Lannowe (Queen's Bays), Captain H. G. M. Railston (Rifle Brigade), and Major H. Romer Lee, who used to be in the 20th Hussars. The Madrid Polo Club, which is now managed by Captain A. L. Brown (late 12th Lancers), has many keen players among its members, the best of them being the Duke of Penaranda, the particularly well-mounted No. 1 of Lord Ashby St. Ledgers' Quidnuncs.

M.C.C. IN SOUTH AFRICA.

It is rumoured that Faulkner has been asked and has accepted the invitation to play in the Test matches. Though not yet officially intimated, it may be taken as certain (says the Johnnesburg correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph"), that Faulkner's inclusion in the Test matches would strengthen South Africa's chances and materially increase public interest.

YORKSHIRE CRICKET.

A satisfactory improvement is shown on the past year's financial working of the Yorkshire County Cricket Club.

The accounts show a profit on the season of a little over £500. This is an improvement upon the financial result of the season 1912, when a loss of £948 13s. 7d. was incurred.

J. R. Taylor, aged thirty, of Rotherham, the Yorkshire back-stroke swimmer, who was champion in 1907, and from 1909 to 1912 and who competed in the Olympic Games died in mail week, at Rotherham.

GOLF AT HOME AND ABROAD

BRITISH LADY'S SUCCESS IN AMERICA.

As already reported in the *Bombay Gazette*, Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, of the Bromborough Golf Club, Cheshire, was successful in winning the American ladies' Championship, which concluded on the Wilmington course, Delaware. In the final the British lady gained her fine victory over Miss Hollins, a member of the home club by two holes.

Miss Ravenscroft outdrove her opponent from the majority of the tees. Miss Hollins, too, was the inferior on the greens, and several times she took four puts. She took the lead at the 2nd hole, but lost it at the 3rd, where she had an 8. She was 1 down at the 7th, where Miss Ravenscroft holed a seven-yards put for a 2, and was still 1 down at the turn. Miss Hollins drew level at the 10th, but lost the next hole, where she was trapped in a bunker, and was down from that point all the way to the finish. The scores were :—

Miss Ravenscroft : Out 45, Home 41 : total 86.

Miss Hollins : Out 47, Home 44 : total 91.

With Miss Muriel Dodd, of Moreton Cheshire, whom she defeated in the semi-final of the American Championship Miss Ravenscroft sailed from England to compete in the Canadian and American Championships, and it is remarkable that both ladies have met with success, for a little more than a week previous to the American victory, Miss Dodd secured the Canadian title.

By her victory Miss Ravenscroft has achieved a great triumph for British golf. Miss Ravenscroft is twenty-five, and, being powerfully built, she drives a very long ball. She won the British Ladies' Championship at Turnberry last year, but was beaten in the fourth round at St. Andrews this year by Miss Pooley, of British Columbia, who in turn was defeated by Miss Dodd. Miss Ravenscroft has played in all international matches for the past three years.

In the match against Miss Hollins the players had to contend with heavy rain, and the conditions were very trying.

ENGLISHMEN'S GOOD FORM IN BELGIUM.

The Lombartzyde Club, over whose course at Nieuport Bains, near Ostend, the Belgian Open Championship was played, held a match-play tournament in Mail week in which the four leading professionals in the championship competed for prize-money amounting to £50. The professionals taking part were Tom Ball (Haynes Park), the Belgian Open (Champion), James Braid (Walton Heath,) Jean Gassiat (Chantilly) the ex-French Open (Champion), and Rowland Jones (Wimbledon Park).

In the morning Braid opposed Jones while Ball and Gassiat met in the other match. Jones was very weak on the greens, and he was 6 down at the turn. Braid played well coming home, and, maintaining his lead won on the fourteenth green. Ball made an indifferent stroke, but afterwards found his best form, and turning with a two holes lead on Gassiat, won the next four for the match.

In the afternoon Braid met Ball in the final and played great golf, and defeated his opponent by 7 up and 6 to play.

233-YARD HOLE IN ONE.

Playing over the Honor Oak and Forest Hill course, Mr. J. Roberts with his tee shot holed out at the second, a distance of 233 yards, and a bogey 4. The contour of the ground at this point is interesting. Mr. Roberts drove over one hill, across a valley, on to another hill, the ball running up the plateau on to the green and into the hole.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

The visit of Ray and Vardon to the United States has given rise to some talk of an annual series of international golf matches on the lines of the Davies Cup lawn tennis matches. Nothing official has been done in the matter, but it is reported that one of the leading clubs has already referred the idea to the British golf authorities and has offered to present a cup.—says a Reuter New York message.

FULWELL GOLF CLUB.

Major Gilman, late of the Acton Club, has been appointed honorary secretary of the Fulwell Club in place of Captain W. Hastings, who is going to Camberley Heath Club.

Arthur Day, who has been professional of the Scarborough Club for eight years, has been appointed professional to the Ganton Club in succession to P. J. Adams.

CLEM HILL.

FAMOUS CRICKETER'S PROBABLE RETIREMENT.

Mr. Clem Hill, the famous cricketer, has been appointed a racing stipendiary steward, a Reuter cable from Adelaide stated in mail week. This will probably necessitate his retirement from cricket.

Trinity Hall, Cambridge, has taken a football ground at Wormholt Farm for the sixth Fulham Troop of Boy Scouts, and they have been invited to Cambridge, to play the college this term.

The Tay salmon angling season has closed. Sir Stuart Coats has caught the largest fish, a very fine specimen of 51lbs.

END OF THE TURF LIBEL CASE.

CONVICTION ON MINOR ISSUE.

At the Central Criminal Court before Mr. Justice Lush, the trial was concluded of Thomas Henry Dey, 36, bookmaker, of Old Bond-street, and Mr. Percy Bono, 46, solicitor, practising at Great Marlborough street, W., under the style of Percy Bono, and Co., on an indictment charging them with having published a defamatory libel of and concerning Robert Standish Sievier.

Henry Wooster, fishmonger, Hoxton, was called last Friday, and said he made bets for Mr. Sievier.

Did Mr. Sievier pay you all his losses in respect of these bets?—Yes. Mr. Sievier owes me nothing for racing, and he paid me promptly.

Did you make default in paying Mr. Dey?—Yes; about the last week of my transactions with him. The amount was £113.

The witness admitted that Day had written several times asking for payment. One of the letters ran :—Dear Joe,—With regard to our interview today, I confirm the arrangement made—namely that so far as you are personally concerned I will accept the sum of £25 that you have paid me in full settlement of your own personal liability as regards the item of £613 11s. 10d. that was due to me from Mr. Sievier per yourself. Crediting your account with this sum leaves a net balance of £588 11s. 10d. due to me, which I shall claim when the opportunity arrives, from Mr. Sievier. I note, however, you do not desire me to claim this amount at the present moment as you are hoping to obtain payment from Mr. Sievier. If you do so, I note that you will remit to me in due course, and it is clearly understood that I shall make no further claim against you personally. . . ."

SETTLEMENT OF A DEBT.

Counsel.—Did you reply to that?—No; because it was not the conversation I had with Mr. Day. I distinctly said to Mr. Day before I settled with him: "Let us have a proper understanding. This debt is mine and I am responsible for it." Mr. Day accepted £25 in full settlement.

The Judge.—He made you a present of nearly £600?—Yes.

The receipt for the £25 was produced. It read :—"Received the sum of £25 from Mr. Wooster which is paid on the understanding that I relieve Mr. Wooster from all responsibility and accept in full settlement of his own personal liability." Counsel said the word "personal" was doubly underlined.

The Judge.—Do you now still say that the whole of it was your personal liability?—Certainly, I had no joint account with anybody.

Mr. Justice Lush, in summing up, said the case was a very serious one, in more ways than one. It was a case in which some person or persons had gone into the witness-box, and after swearing on the Book to speak the truth had unquestionably committed the most deliberate and wicked perjury. The jury asked to say that the whole of the detailed story of the defence was a fiction from beginning to end. If they thought that the story was so strong that they ought to believe it, and if they further took the corroboration given by the chauffeur, by the bank cashier, and by the form of the cheque that there must have been the payments alleged to the "Winning Post" or to Mr. R. Sievier, the head of it, they would fearlessly say so, even though it applied to a man who was a prospective Parliamentary candidate. As to the second charge, that Mr. Sievier did not pay his betting debt, that was bad enough, but it was a thousand times worse to be a blackmailer, which was an odious offence. His Lordship concluded his address, which occupied an hour and 50 minutes, by apologizing to the jury, and said he had considered it necessary to help them to find their way through the labyrinth of falsehoods which had been told on one side or the other.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at 1-40. After an absence of 43 minutes they returned a verdict of Not Guilty on the first issue and Guilty on the second issue in the case of both defendants.

The Judge asked the jury if their verdict was that they found the plea of justification proved in the first issue and not in the second?

The Foreman.—That is so, my Lord.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said it was quite clear that the real, substantial, and serious subject matter of the indictment was contained in the first issue, on which the jury had acquitted the defendants. He could not shut out from his mind that it was a comparatively unimportant matter on which the defendants had been found guilty. He should impose a fine of 40s. on each of the defendants and should make no order about the costs.

The decision was received with some applause in Court.

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Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats
and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.
Tin to kill and mummify 250 rats 4s. 3d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of—
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 21, LIME ST., LONDON.

LAWN TENNIS AT QUEEN'S CLUB.

MR. WILDING'S VICTORY.

The October tournament on the Covered Courts at Queen's Club was concluded on Monday in mail week when the final rounds of the Men's Doubles and the Mixed Doubles were played. The other events were finished on Saturday.

Mr. Wilding won the Men's Singles on the Saturday by three sets to love. Mr. Dixon and Mr. Davson had both fallen easy victims to him. Would Mr. A. H. Lowe, who had been in fine form, make a struggle? The answer after the first set was no. Mr Lowe was actually within a point of this set at five games to four, but then Mr. Wilding won 13 games off the reel, going straight to four love in the last set, and the match was all over. It was a fine performance, for Mr. Lowe was not playing badly; indeed some of the time he was playing very well. But Mr. Wilding was too good for him. He answered drive with drive, and it was Mr. Lowe's that got shorter and Mr. Wilding's deeper as a rally went on.

THE MEN'S DOUBLES.

The final match of the Men's Doubles on Monday was rather disappointing. It had been thought that it would be a very close game, but as events proved Mr. Dixon and Mr. Davson beat Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Mavrogordato quite comfortably, and, apart from one or two rallies, it was not an exciting match to watch. Mr. Ritchie and his partner started badly, and before they found their form their opponents had acquired a commanding lead in the first set. In the second set Mr. Dixon and Mr. Davson had a service game in hand. They then let their advantages slip and Mr. Ritchie and Mr Mavrogordato drew level at five games all; but they lost the set at six games to eight, and in the third set they could score only one game.

Mr Wilding and Mrs. Colston won the Mixed Doubles, beating Mr F. G. Lowe and Mrs. Parton by two sets to love. The latter pair started execrably and all but lost the first set before they found their form at all. Then, however, Mr. Wilding lost his service game and his opponents drew up to five games all. From this time to the end of a very long set it was a severe struggle. Mrs Colston, who is a left-handed player, has a few of the typical left-hander's strokes, but she was wofully inaccurate and weak in her back-hand in the return of service. The pair could win their own service games comfortably enough but to secure one of their opponents' services was no easy task. Eventually, however, they won the set at 13 games to 11, and they took the second set, which was played in fading light, with the loss of three games.

THE FOOTBALL "SPLIT."

THE MATTER STILL IN A DELICATE POSITION.

Interviewed on the subject of the probable reconciliation between the F.A. and A.F.A., Sir George Pragnell said :—

"I am sorry to disappoint you, but matters are still in a delicate position, and no one who has the interest of the game at heart will make it more difficult for the peacemakers by violent disclaimers just now. It will be time enough to justify and explain, if and when negotiations fail. That time is now yet, and I hope it will never arrive. All the portents are favourable, and with a little more give and take on minor details peace, in my opinion, is assured.

It must always be remembered that the conference on September 29 was only one of a series, in the course of which many points were practically agreed upon. When these were pieced together for Thursday's meeting they left one or two clauses, which were:

(1) Considered redundant, or
(2) Open to possible misconstruction or
(3) Opposed to the spirit of other clauses.

They were, therefore, amended in the form you have them. None of them were very important, and no good purpose will be served by discussing their merits in print.

They all, however, come under one of these three headings, and I honestly hope and believe the F.A. will pass them. Then the clubs will be asked to ratify them. I must decline to deal with persons or personalities, but as regards principle and even policy I consider the A.F.A. has given way on all the important points, and having now gone more than half way, it is unthinkable that negotiations which have been resumed so pleasantly will be broken off again.

The Press, with few exceptions, have shown admirable restraint in the difficult times experienced during the last few months, and if this patience can be extended a little longer it will be helpful to every one.

NOT TOO OLD TO FIGHT.

DUEL CHALLENGE BETWEEN GENERALS AGED 77 & 72.

Negotiations were carried on in mail week for a duel between two retired French generals, one seventy-seven, the other seventy-two years old. The challenge was issued by General Bosc, who recently founded a "Society of National Merit," composed chiefly of the patrons of clubs for gymnastics and for the teaching of martial exercises. General Bosc designed a button to be worn by the members on their coats very much as a red rosette is worn by officers of the Legion of Honour.

His opponent is General Florentin, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, who objected to the wearing of the "National Merit" button, and attempted to have it restrained by law as "illegal wearing of a decoration." The courts refused to ban the button, but General Bosc, considering that General Florentin's action was a personal reflection upon himself, demanded satisfaction. General Bosc's seconds, Colonel Durand and M. Rotival (vice-president of the Republican Committee of Commerce and Industry) called in the morning on General Florentin, who referred them to his own seconds. Generals Duchesne and Mesnier, two of the oldest and most distinguished officers on the retired list of the French Army.

Almost the entire amount of £1,000,000 for the indemnity of the Volunteer Force of the Ulster Provisional Government has been guaranteed.

IN THE HAUNTS OF THE PANTHER.

A SHIKARI'S STORIES.

In dealing with the panther we have an animal familiar to all sportsmen. Wherever there are rocky hills a little cover, and game to live upon, there one may be certain of meeting the panther or Indian leopard.

A beast which can hide in the most impossible cover lithe but powerful, excelling the tiger in cunning, an agile climber, and in many places exceedingly common, no wonder it is feared more than the tiger, and little wonder it becomes such a scourge when it turns to man-killing. One has only to look at the damage done annually by wild animals to realize what thousands of cattle are yearly sacrificed to the voracity of these creatures, and they seem to be worse in the Kumaon District of the United Provinces, situated on the slopes of the Lower Himalayas.

Moreover, my experience of the panther is that he is an epicure and very wasteful. Just as the otter goes a hunting with the blood lust on him, slaying right and left, and taking but one dainty morsel from the shoulders of his victims, so the panther slays and often eats little else than the flesh covering the stomach, especially when his victim is a common buffalo. It is especially annoying when one finds some of one's studiest buffalo calves, tied up originally for tigers, done to death by this spotted thief who leaves the carcase all but the stomach piece, as seen on the "kill" in the early morning by the coolies going to inspect the "baits," and then refuses to return next night. This once happened two nights running to baits of mine in a jungle which swarmed with members of the spotted tribe. In another case a fine cheetal stag, which I had shot one evening, had to be left overnight in the jungle, and in the morning the skin was found to have been ruined by a panther who had eaten off the stomach piece.

THE BOLDEST BEAST.

I suppose no other wild beast has such a reputation for boldness, and my first acquaintance of Spots fully justified the belief. I was shooting in the Central Provinces and had a large track of jungle in which to roam, and the Gonds rather watched my first essays at shikar. It so happened that I shot a tiger before I had been 48 hours in the jungle and that piece of good luck absolutely made a shikar trip for me, gave the shikaris confidence and me a reputation on the country-side.

Consequently it was not long before news began to pour in from the surrounding villages : "Oh Maharaj," said one perspiring Gond "my village is but 4 kos from here and we are sorely troubled at night by a panther which takes heavy toll of our dogs, goats and calves. If Hazur will but say the word all shall be ready at his coming, and a goat we will gladly give to serve as bait."

This seemed straightforward enough so I said I would pay this village a call on my way to my next camp.

Finding the village a bit out of my way, I pitched camp a couple of miles off and sent my orderly to arrange for a machan. Unfortunately he believed too much in the assurances of the villagers and, on arriving there about sunset, I found nothing ready.

By the time the machan was fixed in a tree over a deep pit containing about a tea-cupful of water, swarming with bees, at the edge of the jungle it was almost dark. The goat was tied up below. I got into the machan loaded with Lethal ball and began to adjust a night sight. Meanwhile the goat was making a splendid noise.

"SPOTS" APPEARS.

Suddenly in the middle of all my preparations out trotted a panther from the jungle on my right and squatted down in a bare field about 20 paces from the goat, and was then almost impossible to distinguish from the ground. I could still hear the villagers chattering away to their forms receded into the twilight, but Spots ignored them, although he was still suspicious of a goat being left tied like this near the jungle. I on my part had to abandon operations with the night sight, and could only fervently hope that my friend would close with the goat while it was still light enough to see more or less along the gun barrels, plainly, as there was no moon then at nights. He approached very slowly and I am sure he must have spotted me or some of my party in the tree, but still on he came. When still about 10 yards from the goat, I could stand it no longer and fired, scoring a miss, and the left barrel, as he paused for a moment to look back wistfully at that goat and last meal before he entered the jungle, was equally fruitless. But I had freed the village from its terror as it never returned.

DANGEROUS INQUISITIVENESS.

I have on other occasions met the spotted inhabitant of the jungly level country of the Central Provinces, and two instances which show what an inquisitive nature this beast has, may be worthy of notice. I was wandering in jungles where a panther occasionally roamed, and as I went along the banks of a deep shady nullah a spotted form suddenly jumped up the opposite bank, raced for the friendly cover of some tall grass and then paused to look back giving an indistinct target. A snap shot was futile, but as I followed him up, there he was again looking back from a hundred yards or so ahead. A tiger in such cases puts as much distance as possible between himself and his human foe; not so the panther, who may swiftly jump into cover, not for puposes of escape, but the better to play the part of "observer without being observed," and satisfy himself as to the intentions of this human stranger, and especially the latter's intentions as regards himself. On one occasion, having missed a shot at a sloth bear, a tiny little cub fell from its mother's back, and after a bit of a chase was caught. During this chase it uttered the most piercing and mournful wails, and I saw a shadowy form move in some scrub jungle close by, when suddenly, 150 feet off, out stepped a fine panther, saw us, and as quickly and silently disappeared again. No doubt he mistook the sound for a dying pig and came out on the chances of getting a meal, and I have no doubt he watched us off the premises from some convenient bit of cover close at hand.

It was once my good fortune to find my camp pitched near a village, surrounded by forest covered rocky hills, in the very heart of the Central Provinces jungles. Water was restricted to a few pools close at hand in small nullahs and one spring, and nightly some half-a-dozen or more panthers used to wander down the paths to these pools to slake their thirst. With a newmoon in the sky and a month's halt before me, there seemed every prospect of good shikar.

"HAZUR, HE IS DEAD."

I had heard that the Forest Officer had stopped a night there a fortnight previously and bagged a panther. Consequently directly the moon gave so much as a glimmer of light I started operations, and with a cunningly concealed "hide" in a low tree I sat over a goat. Light fleecy clouds flitted across them on and the goat was in fine form. About 9 o'clock a dark shadow blotted out a patch of moonlight directly in front of me. The goat shivered and backed, its vocal efforts ceasing immediately; five yards closer did the shadow come when, with a mighty bound, a sharp cough and a pathetic gurgling noise all is over, and a small black form lying on the ground merges into something fluffy and white which proves to be the stomach of the panther who is lying on his back trying to drag the goat away from the stake to which it is tied. At this moment a cloud passes the moon, but there is no time to waste, the first charge perhaps I believe missed the marauder, who never uttered a sound nor relinquished his hold, but redoubled his exertions to drag off the carcase. The second shot was more successful; a couple of groans as he painfully dragged himself a few yards away, a gasping cough, and all was over.

A whistle to the Gond who is high up in a tree above the spot where the panther has just fallen. "Hazur, he is dead!" "Quite dead?" I asked then plop, plop of a couple of small sticks on the body and down we went.

A few minutes later party of Gonds led by my orderly arrived from camp, and with much talking and hilarity the carcase was taken back. Next morning there were the fresh tracks of three other panthers to that pool.

Next night from the same place I shot and wounded a panther about midnight, and although he left a small blood trail, I never found him as the tracks were soon lost.

On the two following nights a panther seized and partially ate a couple of buffalo calves, tied for tiger, but which the coolies had tied up on tracks not very far from the village. In both instances the panther was observed on the "kill" in the morning by the coolies, and in each case I sat over the carcase the next night without seeing a panther, although from the tracks along the road, the panther must have passed within five yards of the carcase during the night in the first instance.

The rest of my shikar after panther in these jungles was spoilt by cloudy nights, with wind and rain.—RANG GAUR IN THE *Asian*.

"THE SUFFRAGETTE" AND SEX.

AMERICAN COMMENTS ON MRS. PANKHURST'S VISIT.

Mrs. Pankhurst has been compelled to answer the indignation created in New York, by the discovery of the nature of the articles in "The Suffragette." She did so by attacking the London "Standard" for first calling attention to these articles and by accusing English women, who are antagonistic to votes for women, of being vicious supporters of white slavery.

This remarkable outburst followed a visit paid by Mrs. Pankhurst to "The Lure," one of New York's questionable plays, whose most objectionable features were recently eliminated, after police warnings, in deference to outraged public decency.

Mrs. Pankhurst made a speech to the audience between the act-praising tee play, which tells an utterly absurd story of a well-educated woman being lured to a house of ill-fame and rescued by her lover, who is a detective.

Police Commissioner Waldo has assigned to Lieutenant Kerb, the task of investigating the sale of "The Suffragette" and the evidence he secures will be submitted to Mr. McAdoo, the chief magistrate, for any legal action that may be advisable. The attention of the public prosecutor, Mr. Whitman, is also being called to the matter.

The "World," commenting on her visit, says there is no reason to apprehend that she will excite riotous crowds to deeds of violence. The crowds are not there to be excited. The "Herald" suggests that this will be her last visit to America, because her tour is a failure. The "Evening Sun" prints a cartoon labelled "Poison" showing a snake labelled "Obscenity" wriggling from a mass of copies of the "Suffragette" with an innocent young girl shrinking horrified from its poisonous fangs.

ROYAL DUCHESS IN AFRICAN WILDS.

CORNERED BY ANGRY NATIVES.

The Duchess of Aosta has published an expensive illustrated volume containing nearly 500 photographs of scenes and events in Africa, with the Italian explorer Captain Pisciecilli and Miss Susan Hicks Beach, daughter of Lord St. Aldwyn.

The duchess had most strenuous times, shooting much big game, including lions. There is an amusing legend which credits her with having also brought down a number of natives, but this fiction arose out of an exciting incident. One day the cook accompanying her caravan stopped a native carrier, whereupon the wounded man's companions became furiously angry and pursued the assailant into the duchess's tent, where he had fled for refuge. Her Royal Highness sternly ordered the rabble to retire, but this only served to infuriate them the more. Muttering horrible threats and brandishing clubs, they drove both the Princess and Miss Hicks-Beach into a corner. Then her Royal Highness seized a gun and pointed it at the aggressors, exclaiming, in the firmest tone: "I will put a bullet through the first one who dares to approach."

Thereupon the rabble calmed down and slunk away. When Captain Pisciecilli returned to the encampment the next day he gave the native carriers a fearful wigging telling them they had risked death as the Royal hunters had "already shot scores of their kind."

Among the many amusing stories in the book is one relating to the celebrated statue of Cecil Rhodes, which stands in the main square of Buluwayo. The Empire-builder is figured in contemplation of his achievement, with head bared. The whole district had been grievously plagued by drought for over a twelve month when the natives got up a great agitation and marched in enormous numbers to the square, and, thronging around the statue, insisted that the statue of Cecil Rhodes should immediately be given a top hat. They said that "Heaven respects this great creator of Empire far too much to send the needed rain while he stands there bareheaded."

The Paddington Borough Council has declined to make any contribution towards the acquisition of the Crystal Palace for the public.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

News has been received of serious damage to the Mandalay Canal on the 18th and 19th October. Heavy rains flooded the Canal, and water rose to 12ft. above the second level, and 400ft. of the works are obliterated. The damage is estimated at 8 lakhs.

Malik Talib Mehdi Khan has arrived in Simla on the completion of his time as British Agent at Kabul, and he will rejoin the Council of Regency at Jahawalpur. He will be succeeded at Kabul by Hafiz Saifullah Khan, formerly British Agent at Kandahar.

It is understood that the Bengal Government wish to have the service of the Hon. Mr. H. F. Howard, Collector of Customs, Calcutta, on the Calcutta Port Committee which will shortly be constituted. It has consequently been arranged that Mr. Howard will serve on that committee in addition to his other duties.

In view of the experiments in street-lighting carried out recently in one or two Calcutta thoroughfares—when the respective advantages of gas and electricity were tested—it is interesting to find that the municipality of Howrah have already adopted electric light as a street illuminant, earning, incidentally, the distinction of being the first public body in Bengal to take up such a scheme.

Slackness of export trade from the Punjab and Sind to Karachi is proved by the latest railway returns. The gross earnings of the North-Western State line for the week ending on the 25th October were only fourteen lakhs as compared with over 17 1-4 in the similar week of last year. The receipts from the 1st April to the 25th October are 37 1-2 lakhs less than those of the corresponding period of 1912.

The Government of India have sanctioned an increase in the maximum weight for sample packets sent through the post from 80 to 200 tolas, the postage rate being half an anna for each ten tolas or fraction thereof. This brings the rates for sample postage in India into line with the rate for commercial samples sent for the United Kingdom to India, which rate is one penny for the first four ounces and one halfpenny for each subsequent two ounces with a maximum limit of weight of 5 lbs.

"Graboo," says the "Empire," the euphonious name of an Indian card game, the rules of which are now published by the Bhowanipore Sandya Sammilanee seems to be a combination of poker, cribbage whist as well as a few other games and has the additional attraction of containing any number of extraordinary words by which the counting is done. An umpire seems to be necessary to superintend penalties and so on, so that apparently the whole thing is more involved than one can gather from the rules. But on the whole we don't think, "Graboo," despite its illustrating title, will oust auction bridge.

A curious case between master and servant has occurred in Colombo. Arokiam, a dressing boy under a Mr. Evans, is charged with attempting to stab a Mr. Stewart with a knife. It is alleged that Messrs. Stewart and Evans lived together at Colpetty. When Mr. Stewart returned home one afternoon he found the fowls had not been fed. He had to call accused three times before he answered. He ordered him to feed them at once, but accused failed to carry out the order. Mr. Stewart then pushed him towards the fowl house. Accused went to the verandah and threw down a plate. On Mr. Stewart asking why he did so, he said it was his custom. Mr. Stewart then ordered him to clear out. He followed Mr. Stewart into the dining-room, and being asked why he did not go, he pulled out a knife and attempted to stab Mr. Stewart who slapped him, pushed him into a room and locked him up. The police were sent for and the man was given in charge. The case has been adjourned.

The first two bulletins of the Department of Fisheries, Bengal, which have just come to hand, deal with two very important objects—the curing of fish and the prevention of fresh fish from going bad during transit, and fish culture in tanks. The first will be of value to fishermen, especially in cases when many more fish are caught than can be sold or eaten at once, as is the case in August and September at places like Goalundo, Sara Ghat, and Damukdia. Hilsa or Rohu are the species which suffer most in this respect, and the bulletin gives an easy and cheap way of curing them by the use of which they will last for months. The system is nothing but gutting within 10 minutes of their being caught and steeping in salt water—so salt that a potato will float on the surface—for twenty-four hours. The fish must then be dried in the fresh air, but not in the sun, by being hung on strings. Drying will take several days, during which the fish must be taken under cover between the hours of 5 p. m. and 8 a. m. Large fish must be salted piecemeal. If any objection is raised to salt fish, it is to be noted that a fish dipped in hot water two minutes before being eaten will not taste salty. Regarding the keeping of fish during transit, the bulletin points out that the fish must be killed by having its throat cut and cleaned at once. After being thoroughly cleaned the fish should be hung up for about ten minutes in the shade, so that the water and blood will drip away, and then packed at once in a box containing sawdust and ice, and sent away as soon as possible. A large quantity of ice should be used. Fish treated in this way will keep fresh and good just twice as long as fish which have the intestines, and gills, and blood, left inside them.

In connection with the Strand widening scheme the Savoy steps are threatened with destruction, and the London County Council is negotiating for their purchase.

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THE

Bombay Gazette

Tuesday, 11th November, 1913.

THE PROGRESS OF SHIP-BUILDING.

The changes in marine shipbuilding in recent years have been remarkable, and very interesting light is thrown on the developments in the twelve months ending with June last by the annual report of Lloyd's Register which has come to hand by Mail. Notable progress has been made in the employment of internal combustion engines, and at the present time there are in actual service 12 sea-going vessels fitted with engines of the Diesel type classed with Lloyd's, and 25 others are being built under the inspection of the Society's surveyors. Of these 25 vessels, six are to the order of the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, and seven for the East Asiatic Company of Copenhagen. The evidence as to the efficiency of the Diesel engines appears to be of a highly satisfactory character, and the report under review states that as the number of engines increases and experience accumulates, there will doubtless be a general improvement in the designs of details, which will thus be made more reliable to withstand the very severe conditions of high temperature combined with the heavy stresses they have to endure. Another feature of the year was the large expansion in the tonnage classed by the Society in respect of vessels constructed for carrying oil in bulk. During the twelve months as many as 45 vessels of this class, with an aggregate capacity of over 202,000 tons, were accorded the Lloyd's classification, and at the present time no fewer than 83 similar ships, of over 381,000 tons, are in course of construction under the supervision of the Society's surveyors. A further proof of the increasing importance of oil is found in the modification of the rules of the Society relating to the burning and carrying of oil fuel, the flash point of which does not fall below 150 degrees Fahrenheit These rules were framed eleven years ago, in accordance with the experience of the subject then available, but since that period a marked advance has been made in the substitution of oil for coal. It is intimated that the use of oil with a flash point below 150 degrees has not yet become sufficiently general to warrant the preparation of detailed rules on the subject. The Committee, however, give careful consideration to proposals to employ low flash oil as fuel, and they state that they have already approved several installations of this character. The progress of wireless telegraphy is of direct interest to European residents in India. A general tendency is being displayed on the part of shipping lines to adopt the system, and it is noteworthy that there are now included in Lloyd's Register 1,932 vessels fitted with wireless installations, as compared with 1,392 last year. There has also been an advance from 630 to 806 in the number of steamers fitted with submarine signalling apparatus, a system which is not so familiar to ocean passengers as the Marconi installation. The tendency to increase the size of vessels goes on apace. In the period under review the unprecedented number of 120 ships of upwards of 5,000 tons were classed 100A1 at Lloyd's. The largest steamer belonging to the P and O Company included in this number is the liner "Andania," of 13,405 tons The most recent returns of vessels being built to Lloyd's classification include 20 steamers of 12,000 tons and above At the head of the list stands the Cunard Company's quadruple screw turbine steamer "Aquitania," of 48,000 tons gross, which was launched from the yard of Messrs. John Brown and Co., at Clydebank. "In this steamer, the largest British vessel afloat," says the report of Lloyd's Committee," special attention has been given to an extensive system of subdivision by means of watertight bulkheads and flats, whereby she is rendered practically unsinkable." It may be hoped that a ship may ultimately be evolved which will aprove absolutely unsinkable. In the meantime, travellers by sea must console themselves with the reflection that the problem involved is engaging the attention of the ablest marine architects of the day The Committee refer with pardonable pride to the fact that a record was attained in the classification by them of new tonnage in the year under discussion. The number of ships was 651, and the aggregate tonnage 1,664,667 tons. Of this total 60½ per cent. was constructed for the United Kingdom, which, in spite of the efforts of other nations, maintains its supremacy on the sea.

THE COCAINE EVIL.

The spread of the cocaine evil in India is one of the most serious social problems with which Government is faced. Nearly every Police and Excise Report issued contains references to the growth of the illicit traffic in the drug, and abundant evidence is forthcoming to show the injury that is being inflicted on the community by the abuse of cocaine. The huge profits secured from the traffic enhance the difficulties encountered by the authorities in bringing to justice the persons engaged in it, and the feeling prevails that in more than one Province a material increase in the penalties for offences of this description is necessary. In the Report of the Excise Administration of the United Provinces for 1912-13, which has just been published, it is stated that there were 142 prosecutions of cocaine smugglers during the year, Benares accounting for 60 cases and Saharanpur for 24. A leading smuggler was arrested and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. The sentence was upheld by the Sessions Judge, but the High Court apparently took a more lenient view of the offence and reduced the term of imprisonment. It appears that a notorious Rampur gang combine the opium and cocaine trades, taking opium down to Calcutta, and carrying cocaine on the return journey, a successful trip easily resulting in a net profit of Rs. 1,000. It is suspected that in Lucknow some of the less reputable medical practitioners, who own "medical nails," evade the law by prescribing cocaine for the votaries of the drug, and proposals are being submitted to Government for dealing with this abuse. Proposals are also being made for the enhancement of the punishments provided by law for cocaine offences. Similar projects are being put forward by the Government of Bengal, since in that Presidency the maximum term of imprisonment for illicit dealing in cocaine is three months. It is gratifying to observe that the local Governments are bestirring themselves in this matter, but judicial authorities are apparently not always alive to the gravity of the cocaine evil.

INDIA AND YELLOW FEVER.

Seeing how near we are to the opening of the Panama Canal, it is a relief to know that when that event has passed we are not all to be struck down immediately by yellow fever. In fact people who have excited their nervous systems by a foreboding of this disease, need do so no longer, for Major James, the medical officer who was deputed to investigate the matter, believes that the opening of the Canal will not render residents in India more liable to yellow fever than they are at present. Of course, should the countries further East become infected the dangers will become much more imminent. At present, however, he does not think the main trade routes are likely to be altered, and, as they now exist, there are reasons why the chances of importing infected mosquitoes are not great. At Honolulu, the first port of call very thorough precautions are taken, which in Major James' opinion form a strong protection against the infection of the East, while ships going from Honolulu to Hongkong pass northwards into latitudes which are not favourable to the life of mosquitoes. This is excellent news, but, at the same time, as the mosquito which carries the yellow fever germ is common in Bombay, and in all the other principal Indian ports, it will still be necessary to take the strictest precautions. Unless this mosquito can be almost entirely destroyed, an obviously difficult matter, the danger exists of the disease spreading with decimating rapidity should it ever be introduced.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Barnard, discussing in Mail week the question of financial support to the Church, stigmatised the threepenny piece—which he believed was generally understood to be a sign of respectability—as "the vilest of coins, and one which he would like to put into the melting pot." It would be interesting to have Lord Barnard's description of our two-anna piece, which has not even the reputation for being a sign of respectability. It would also be interesting to know which is the favourite coin for church-offerings in India.

It is a matter of considerable interest, not only to people at Home but to those overseas, that the London County Council has taken preliminary steps to secure legislation for the control of nursing homes and massage, manicure, and electric treatment establishments in London. Nursing homes are valuable and convenient institutions and their work is extensive, but of late years scandalous abuses have crept into the system, and this has been particularly the case in regard to massage and manicure establishments. It is well, therefore, if only for the sake of the many institutions which are properly conducted, that the L.C.C. should have commenced to undertake some controlling measure.

Sir Frederick Young, whose death is announced to-day, will be remembered chiefly for the prominent part he took in promoting the permanent union of the Mother Country and the Colonies. He was a K. C. M. G. and was Vice President of the Royal Colonial Institute. Formerly a merchant in London, he travelled in Greece, Turkey, South Africa and Canada; and his principles and experiences were dealt with by him in several publications, which included "A Scheme for Imperial Federation—Senate for the Empire," 1895; 'Exit Party," 1900; 'A Pioneer of Imperial Federation in Canada," 1902; and 'Transpiration—the true system of emigration," 1869. He was 96 years of age at the time of his death.

The agitation, which certain people in Ceylon have been fomenting against the visit of Australian cricketers, still continues, and on another page we publish a copy of a manifesto, which, it is stated, has been widely circulated in the island. This proceeding is very foolish, for if, as apparently they do, the Sinhalese desire to improve their relations with the Australians, friendly intercourse on the cricket field might have some effect in that direction. It could certainly do no harm, while the present agitation cannot possibly do any good. The subject, of course, specially interests Bombay, as if the Australians do not visit Ceylon, they will not come here either. We are glad that the Indians in this city have not copied the Sinhalese, and that the big community of cricketers is prepared to give the Colonials a hearty welcome.

The golf championship of India is approaching, a fact of which the golfer is reminded by the announcement of an alteration in the rules. Of course, Calcutta men predominate in this competition and Bombay competitors have been few. Golf is so popular a game in India that it seems a pity that golfers in all centres should not have an opportunity of taking part in the contest, and probably the best way in which this could be effected would be by having the competition at various selected courses, as is done at Home. It would be interesting to know whether Calcutta sportsmen could be persuaded, at say a conference of golfers from All India, to agree to this. The rule referred to slightly enlarges the circle to which admission to the competition is open. Competitors must possess handicaps no higher than four, but a player now is not disqualified by a high handicap which he may have at Home, so long as his handicap in the East is within the required limits.

The Bhatia Mitra Mandal is to be congratulated on the sensible views which its members hold on the question that recently has agitated their caste, that of foreign travel, and we hope that they will endeavour to spread the opinions which they have adopted. Seeing that travel to some foreign countries is regarded as unobjectionable, it seems particularly unfortunate that England and Europe should, for a reason which is fundamentally climatic, be regarded with prejudice. However it is so, and Mr. Ghordhandas Khattao is behaving in a tactful manner in having decided, as he has announced to the Mandal "to perform a 'raiscut,' or penance for any acts or omissions from his daily devotions and duties while away from home." No good is done in such cases by offending orthodox susceptibilities too grossly. It is better to atonate for the time being and afterwards to reason the matter out

We wonder how much longer the Bombay Municipality will continue to exact Rs. 60 per annum and Rs. 32 per annum from owners of motor-cars and motor-cycles respectively as wheel-taxes for the wear and tear of the roads while the maintenance of some of the principal thoroughfares is palpably neglected. To cycle or motor along either Frere-road, Apollo-street, or Colaba Causeway, is to make a sort of Pilgrim's Progress, for the rider receives a most uncomfortable shaking owing to the uneven surfaces. There are 704 motor-cars and 94 motor cycles registered in Bombay, which yield approximately Rs.65,000 in wheel-taxes, to say nothing of similar levies on gharries, horse-carriages and bullock-carts. It is surely reasonable, therefore, in view of this taxation for road purposes to ask that the main thoroughfares should be maintained in proper condition. Just now they are in a very bad state, though complaints have been made times out of number. The trouble is for the most part caused by bullock-carts, and the simple remedy, as we have before pointed out, is to insist on the wheels being tightened and thus prevent the oscillation which tears up the roads. This remedy was long ago suggested in Council by Colonel Coltte and why it has not been effected is a mystery which needs explaining.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mantua" with the outward mails of the 31st ultimo, left Aden at 1 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

MILITARY MATTERS.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 24.

The announcement that Sir Beauchamp Duff has been appointed to succeed Sir O'Moore Creagh as Commander-in-Chief in India, must have been as much of surprise in India and it was at home. Frequently as I have heard the possibilities discussed during the past few months, I have never heard a suggestion of the old rule of alternation between British and Indian service being set aside. In the matter of the distribution of appointments between the two Services, the War Office is in the habit of looking well after its own; and there must have been very conclusive arguments, advanced before the claims of the three or four officers of the British Service, whose names have, for some time, been mentioned in connection with the appointment, were set aside. Reasons have been assigned in each case which may have a basis of fact; but it is a little difficult to grasp the idea that all the possible selections from the British Service are so admirably fitted for their present positions and so interested in their particular jobs, that it would not be in the interests of the State, nor would it be to the liking of the individuals to move them on to what has always been justly regarded as the greatest active military command in the power of the Crown to bestow.

It has been suggested, not without reason, that the departure from precedent is due to the change that has taken place in the duties of the Commander-in-Chief in India, since the abolition of the Military Member of Council, and that in future the appointment will be reserved for officers of the Indian Army, so that the duty of advising the Indian Government, which now rests with Commander-in-Chief alone, shall be placed in the hands of men who know the local conditions, languages, and racial and religious prejudices which influence or control the special requirements of the Indian Army. It is, perhaps, going too far to foretell the permanence of the change; there are no rules without exceptions, and progress rather than permanence is the watchword of efficiency. As matters stand at present, a man was required with administrative gifts and administrative experience, specially in India, beyond the ordinary. Sir Beauchamp Duff possesses these qualifications in an eminent degree, and the Indian Army will be the gainer that no rule or precedent was allowed to stand in the way of his appointment.

Nothing has yet transpired regarding Sir Beauchamp Duff's successor at the India Office, nor is the question likely to be settled for some little time. It may, however, be surmised, that a possible Commander-in Chief will not be considered for the vacancy and a return be made to the practice of former days, when it was one of those appointments that wrote finish to an active career. It is not seemly that the room of the Military Secretary to the India Council should be referred to by ribald jesters as the incubator.

CANADA'S DEFENCE FORCE.

Sir Ian Hamilton's reports on the military institutions of Canada are now published in extenso, and set out in clear and easy terms the real conditions and requirements of Canadian Defence. One of the great difficulties appears to be to reconcile the conflicting claims of the Militia and the Permanent Force. Neither is at present very closely organized or adequately equipped, and the question is on which to concentrate. Sir Ian Hamilton advises attention to both. It is difficult to provide for the efficient training of Militia without permanent troops to set the standard and provide the instructors. This permanent force must be of sufficient strength to be distributed throughout the country, so that its influence may be generally felt, whilst it is not broken up for this purpose into units so small as to lose efficiency by the deficient training that follows the isolation of small numbers of troops. For this reason an adequate permanent force appears necessary for Canadian conditions, even though the main preparation for land defence must be organized over Militia lines. It is also, of course, an essential condition of participation in the wider duties of Imperial defence. Militia troops cannot be exchanged with British regiments, nor can they be sent to India, the best training ground in the Empire If, therefore, the people of Canada desire that their troops should co-operate with the Imperial Forces in garrison and other duties over-sea, they must organize a sufficient force of Regulars in accordance with the Imperial pattern so as to make it possible to organize the interchange of British and Canadian units for Imperial work. Sir Ian Hamilton insists that the active Militia can never be adequate for Canadian purposes unless it has behind it something better than the mere levee en masse. He does not go so far as to say that universal military training is required, but suggests that muster-rolls should be prepared of men actually liable for service according to the present law, so that the military authorities may be able to base their preparations for emergency on a definite organization of ascertained strength. In this connection he quotes with strong approval a striking pamphlet issued recently by the chief educational authorities and many leaders of religious thought, which urged that "it is an indefensible moral ideal that a man should enjoy the many rights of citizenship without recognizing his responsibility for the duties of citizenship." Universal liability for defence service, declared the pamphlet, is unquestionably right, and Sir Ian Hamilton applies the moral to the extent of recommending the training of all school boys in discipline and the use of arms. He concludes his report by advising the Canadians to keep a close eye on the preparations of potential foes and see to it that the state of readiness in their Reserve Militia shall always outstrip by a day at least the time wherein any foreign Power could place a powerful Army on Canadian soil.

TRAFALGAR.

The anniversary of Trafalgar has been marked this year by the publication of the Report of the Committee, appointed by the Admiralty to examine and consider the evidence relating to the tactics employed by Nelson in his great victory. It seems strange, but it is nevertheless the fact, that we have had to wait 108 years for the final and authoritative solution of the problem of how the battle of Trafalgar was fought. It is on record that the plan of attack was long and patiently pondered by its author beforehand, was first orally explained by him to his flag officers and captains and then reduced to writing and circulated to them several days before the battle. After that it was discussed again and again with Collingwood, his second in command. Yet from the day after the battle opinions differed amongst those who had taken part in it as to whether the plan had been carried out or not. Within a very few years the idea became fixed, and was never challenged until the close of the last century that the whole plan was discarded at the last moment in favour of one which had no points of superiority and bore no traces of the tactical genius of Nelson. No fault could have been found with Nelson if he had changed his tactics at the last moment for reasons that seemed to him good. That such a course might have been necessary, and that he recognized the possibility is shown by his remark in a letter to Collingwood about "the very uncertain position the enemy may be found in"; but he would have been justly blamed had he changed his plans, even for the best of reasons, without notifying the change to his subordinates. He was the last man in the world to have led his captains into action, and to have left them in ignorance of his change of plans. There is no signal on record showing any departure from the original intention. All knew, and had known for days what they had to do, and it is narrated of at least one officer in command that when the famous signal was run up, he expressed in sailor language of a century ago his views on reiterating injunctions when all had them in writing and knew them and was only appeared when he discovered that the message ran that England expects the every man should do his duty. Collingwood's despatch written the day after the battle contains an explicit statement. "As the mode of our attack had been previously determined on, and communicated to the flag officers and captains, few signals were necessary, and none were made except to direct close order as the lines bore down." These words seem plain enough, and having regard to the position held by Collingwood should have been decisive, but their purport has been disputed for more than a century, and the tendency has been to accept the view put forward by Captain Moorsom of the Revenge a week or two after the battle in a letter to his father that "a plan was laid down by Lord Nelson some time before the action but not acted upon" with the result that the action was fought on go-as-you-please lines. The admiralty report now published establishes the fact that Nelson's memorandum was carried out at Trafalgar altogether in the spirit and even to the letter so far as circumstances permitted. Collingwood was directed to attack the rear simultaneously with all his ships disposed in a line parallel to that of the enemy. He was also told that he would have the entire direction of his line to make the attack upon the enemy. He assumed the direction as soon as had made the signal for the advance, and so disposed his line as to do exactly what Nelson had directed him to do so far as was possible having regard to wind weather and the condition of his ships. Nelson undertook to take care that the movements of the second in command were as little interrupted as possible. That he did, and did it with such timeliness and effect that the van was first paralysed and then thrown out of action, whilst the centre was being overwhelmed.

MR. CHURCHILL'S "HOLIDAY."

Mr. Winston Churchill's speech at Manchester foreshadowed with many apologies the prospect of largely increased Naval Estimates for next year. That he should have to explain at length how the increased cost of production, due to the rise in the standard of wages, has affected public expenditure especially in the case of the Navy is not complimentary to the intelligence of that section of the party to whom his apologies were chiefly addressed, especially in Manchester where business propositions are fairly well understood by the people. Nor should it have been necessary for him to state a fact so elementary as that the more there is to protect, the more protection is required. Unfortunately our expensive state education teaches everything except those principles most vital to the existence of the nation and the Empire. The construction on which next year's estimates will be based appears from Mr. Churchill's speech to be four capital ships to meet the German building, though apparently as three were laid down in Germany, this number should be five according to the sliding scale laid down by the First Lord a year or more ago—three Canadian ships, whether provided by the Dominion or not, and at all events an instalment of the additional strength required for the Mediterranean, a total of some ten capital ships to be laid down next year, aggregating a total cost of between twenty and thirty millions before they are completed. In these circumstances it was perhaps injudicious of Mr. Churchill to renew his offer to Germany of a naval holiday. The reply was a foregone conclusion. When Admiral Tirpitz, on the occasion of the former suggestion for a naval holiday, said he would wait for details before giving an opinion, no one, not even the First Lord himself imagined that he meant more than to politely shelve the question. The enthusiasm with which Mr. Churchill's offer was received at Manchester, shows that he knew his audience, even if he were mistaken about Admiral Tirpitz. Probably, therefore, the First Lord has attained all he expected. Apart from other considerations the offer is open to the criticism that it is disproportionate, because it postulates that the British strength in Dreadnoughts is double that of Germany which is far from being the case. It is also unpracticable. Naval strength cannot be reckoned in terms of capital ships alone. Such a proposal, if accepted, would not preclude Germany from spending the money thus saved on minor warships or upon submarines. France might also well feel that it would not, in any case, prevent the German Government from devoting the money towards the increase of her land forces. Finally it was injudicious, as tending to foster the notion that Britain is nearing the end of her resources and cannot long continue to make the efforts necessary to maintain her supremacy on the sea and offering, thereby, fresh in-

(Continued on page 8.)

FRESH TURKISH DEMANDS.

BALKAN SETTLEMENT AGAIN DELAYED.

DISCUSSION DECLINED BY GREECE.

MOSLEMS' APPEAL TO GREAT BRITAIN.

ATHENS, Nov. 10.

After numerous delays the Turkish peace delegates have received long-awaited instructions from Constantinople, but these have, for the moment, disappointed the hopes of a speedy settlement as the Porte not only makes no concessions but formulates fresh demands. The Greek Foreign Minister has declined to discuss the latter pending their consideration by the Cabinet.—Reuter.

BERLIN Nov. 10.

The semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* discussing the situation regarding Turkey and Greece, says that the aspirations of the individual Balkan States are not serious so long as the Powers do not allow themselves to be enticed into partisanship, and this will not occur. The paper endorses the utterances of Sir Edward Grey at Newcastle and of the Russian Premier in Paris.—Reuter.

MOSLEM APPEAL FOR EQUALITY.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The All-India Moslem League lately submitted a representation to the India Office urging that the Government should obtain from the Balkan States a recognition of a binding nature of International obligations under the Treaty of Berlin, guaranteeing full religious and civil liberty and equality to all sections of the population, and an assurance of their faithful fulfilment. It was pointed out that such an action on the part of the British Government, while benefiting not only the Moslem population, but also all the scattered minorities throughout the Balkan States, would be welcomed by Indian Moslems as a special proof of sympathy and a consideration of the British Government to them in their anxieties.—Reuter.

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

PARTY PRESS COMMENTS ON THE RESULTS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Mr. Bonar Law has telegraphed to Captain Wilson that, after Linlithgow, the wonderful victory at Reading is a plain intimation to the Government that their Irish policy is impossible.

Comments on the elections follow purely party lines. "Linlithgow is splendid. Reading is magnificent" is the keynote of the Unionist comments, which declare that it would be sheer madness for the Government to ignore the warnings against Home Rule.

On the contrary the Liberals maintain that local factors and the unpopularity of the Insurance Act are mainly responsible for the losses.

The *Times* says the results show that the country does not like a policy which is leading to civil war.

The *Morning Post* says Ministers cannot continue to be opposed to the demands for a general election.

The *Daily Telegraph*: If the Government now makes an offer to Ulster it will have to be on generous lines.

The *Daily Mail*. In the face of such verdicts no Government would attempt to use armed force in Ulster.

The *Standard* says the results are a staggering blow to the Government.

The *Daily Chronicle* declares that the elections were fought mainly on the Insurance Act. Home Rule had little place in the mouths of speakers.

The *Daily News* does not believe that the results indicate any anti-Government "tidal wave". The paper declares that the mandate of the Government has been maintained.—Reuter.

HOME RULE ALL ROUND.

MR. McKINNON ADVOCATES SCOTTISH LEGISLATURE.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, speaking at a meeting at Edinburgh in furtherance of Home Rule for Scotland, said the present method of conducting Scottish business was ridiculous. He advocated a Scottish Legislature with the widest franchise which should be extended to women.—Reuter

VANCOUVER STRIKE.

RAILWAY MEN WANT MINIMUM WAGE.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, Nov. 10.

Two thousand labourers on the Vancouver Fort George railway have struck for a minimum wage of four dollars for an eight-hour day, and the release of the miner imprisoned during the recent strike.—Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND TROUBLE SPREADS.

WELLINGTON, Nov. 10.

The Secretary of the Labour Federation announces that all the Unions in Wellington, Cariet-Church and Dunedin will be called out to-day.—Reuter.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 10.

The P and O. steamer "Mantua" left here for Bombay at 1 p. m. on Sunday with the outward mails of October 31.—Reuter.

S. AFRICAN BAN.

ARREST OF 2,000 INDIANS.

UNSETTLED CONDITION IN DURBAN COAL MINES.

VOLKSRUST, Nov. 9.

A Vigilance Committee has been appointed in order forcibly to prevent the further entry of Asiatics.—Reuter.

STATE OF UNSETTLEMENT.

DURBAN, Nov. 10.

The Indians employed in Durban are in a most unsettled condition. They allege that they are being daily intimidated. The coal trade is much inconvenienced, several mines being practically stopped.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 10.

Two thousand Indians, tired and footsore, have been arrested at Balfour, where three special trains were in readiness to take them back to Natal.—Reuter.

MORE FUNDS FOR PASSIVE RESISTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

Sir Tarak Nath Palit has contributed Rs. 1,000, and Kumar Orun Chunder Singh of Paikpara Rs. 500 to the Bengal South African League in aid of the passive resistance struggle in South Africa.

NAGPUR Nov. 10.

A large public meeting, under the presidency of the Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis, was held here this evening. More than Rs. 4,000 was collected on the spot for the Indian passive resisters in in South Africa.

RAILWAYS IN ASIA MINOR.

NEGOTIATIONS WILL PROBABLY END THIS MONTH.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

In an interview with Reuter's representative in Berlin, Djavid Pasha, who has arrived there from Constantinople, stated that the negotiations regarding the railway development in Asia Minor were progressing, although there were a number of difficulties, technical and otherwise, which would absorb much time. The negotiations would probably not be completed before the end of November. He was at present discussing with the Deutsche Bank, as representatives of the Anatolian and Baghdad Railway Companies, plans for the section between Baghdad and Basra, and for a branch to Kanekin, connecting with the future Russian railways in Persia; also for German lines between Bulgurlu and Sivas and Angora and Sivas joining up French lines between Samsun and Ergene. Other branches were also contemplated.

Djavid Pasha believes that the French will be in a more favourable position regarding the freights for Eastern Asia Minor, because the cargo destined for Sivas will choose the cheap sea route to Samsun in preference to the Angora-Sivas line.—Reuter.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

QUESTION OF STATE RESEARCH TO BE CONSIDERED.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Mr. Samuel has appointed a Committee to consider the advisability of the State making provision for research work in wireless telegrapay, and possibly also in ordinary telegraphy and telephony.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN CANADA.

MASS MEETING'S APPEAL FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA (British Columbia), Nov. 9.

A mass meeting of Indians telegraphed to the Duke of Connaught, Sir Edward Grey and Lord Hardinge seeking their influence to secure the repeal of the clause in the Immigration Law which prevents Indians from entering Canada unless they have made continuous voyage thereto from the country of their birth. This, they say, is now impossible, there being no steamship line between India and Canada.—Reuter.

NATIVE LABOUR IN AFRICA.

LARGE DECREASE IN NUMBER.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Native labour in Johannesburg is still declining, there being 3,352 less employed in October than in September.

The general decline in the gold industry, due to the troubles in Summer, is strongly reflected in the report of the consolidated Goldfields Company, including at reduction of dividend and a heavy depreciation of the company property.—Reuter.

AMERICAN NAVAL CRUISE.

OVATION TO FLAGSHIP AT MALTA.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Nine American battleships have arrived in the Mediterranean for a cruise, and are visiting various ports. The Flagship "Wyoming" was given an ovation at Malta.—Reuter.

AVIATOR'S INTERRUPTED JOURNEY.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

A storm has compelled Dausseurt, to land at Chatalja.—Reuter.

STEAMER ASHORE.

MISHAP TO ANOTHER BOMBAY VESSEL.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The steamer "Umona," Bombay for Aberdeen, went ashore off Sunderland in a dense fog. She was floated off and towed into the river. It is expected that she will be able to proceed with pumps on board.—Reuter.

This is the second vessel from Bombay to run ashore within the last few days, the first one being the steamer "Alfeld" with 900 pilgrims aboard. In this case also, the ship was safely re-floated.

MILLIONAIRE'S BETROTHAL.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The multi-millionaire, Mr. Vincent Astor, is engaged to his former playmate, Miss Helen Huntington, heiress to a millionaire.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The death is announced of Sir Frederick Young.—Reuter.

THE BOMBAY SEASON.

DATES OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE FUNCTIONS.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon will arrive at Victoria Terminus at 11 30 a. m on Wednesday, November 26. The arrival will be public. A Government Notification will shortly be published with orders for this occasion

His Excellency the Governor's Levee will be held, at Government House at 9-45 p. m. on Saturday, December 13. The usual "Government Gazette" will shortly be published.

Their Excellencies will give a garden party on Wednesday, December 17, at 4-30 p. m., and a Full Dress State Ball at 9-45 p. m. on Friday, December 19. There will be dinner parties at Government House every Saturday night.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon arrives in Bombay on a short visit on November 17 and Their Excellencies' visitors' book will be placed in the Secretariat from 10 a. m. till 6 p. m. daily (except Sundays) from that date.

THE BAKR-ID.

TROUBLE AVERTED IN CAWNPORE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

The Bakr-Id festival passed off quietly to-day in Calcutta, and no report of any disturbance reached here from the suburbs and neighbouring districts. In the several mosques of Calcutta, one hundred and eight cows were sacrificed.

CAWNPORE, Nov. 10.

The Bakr-id passed off to-day without any trouble, though there was some excitement in the town. Some leading Mahomedans had made endeavours to persuade their co-religionists to abstain from the slaughter of cows, and had issued printed appeals to that effect though there were others who invited the Mahomedans to perform the sacrifices including the sacrifice of cows. One appeal published yesterday gave offence to the Hindus, and the matter was brought to the notice of the District Magistrate, who promised that nothing untoward would happen and instructed the police accordingly. This morning, some trouble was apprehended in Chowley Gate, but prompt action by the police authorities put an end to this apprehension, and no sacrifice was allowed there. In the evening, a rumour spread in the bazar that cow hides loaded in a thela had been collected in Ranjit Purwa, and this caused considerable excitement, but later on it became evident that the matter was not serious.

The agitation over the Ajodhia affair was no doubt responsible for the tension that prevailed to-day and the strained relations between the two communities.

CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

The Mahomedans celebrated their Bakr-Id yesterday In the morning they attended in gay attire mosques to offer prayers. In the evening, a large number of them visited theatres, the Victoria Gardens and Apollo Bunder. The celebration mainly consists of the sacrifice of goats and the distribution of the flesh amongst friends and relatives. As it was a public holiday, the banks were closed.

COASTING STEAMERS.

PETITION TO LIFE-SAVING COMMITTEE.

A petition has been sent to the Committee appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the question of life-saving appliances on native passenger ships enumerating the grievance of immigrants from the various ports of Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujerat, Goa and the Konkan, who have settled down in Bombay for business purposes while travelling by coasting steamers to their native places. They alleged among other things, over-crowding on board and complain the ladders are not lowered, when the vessels anchor of certain ports for the disembarkation of passengers; also that steamship companies carry passengers to those by padavs, or native crafts which are unsafe in rough weather and that some boats do not start at the appointed hour while there are no conveniences for the passengers at the docks. Finally the petitioners urge that there shall be adequate lifeboat provision on these vessels.

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

ELEPHANT DRIVE IN MYSORE.

128 ANIMALS IN THE STOCKADES.

VICEROY AND LADY HARDINGE AS SPECTATORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KHEDDAH CAMP, Nov. 10.

Yesterday morning, after breakfast, their Excellencies, accompanied by His Highness and Yuvaraja, motored to the Palace and were shown over the armoury, which contains a fine collection of old swords and firearms, two of the most interesting relics being the swords of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultan.

Their Excellencies were then shown his Highness's jewellery and the throne which is supposed to have been presented by the Emperor Aurangzeb to the ambassadors of Chikka Deva Raja for their Prince in 1699. It was used by him and his successors up to the time of the Tippoo Sultan, and was found in a lumber room when Seringapatam was taken by the British. It is very remarkable, being made of figwood overlaid with ivory, which was, later on, plated with gold and silver and painted with Hindu figures.

WELCOME BY VILLAGERS.

At 2 p. m. their Excellencies left Government House by motor-car, accompanied by his Highness and the Yuvaraja, for the Kheddah Camp, a run of about 45 miles. On each side of the road, as on the way to Gaersoppa, the trees were painted with red and white stripes as a sign of welcome, and all the villagers in the route turned out to greet Their Excellencies.

A few miles short of the camp the motor-cars were stopped to enable His Excellency to inspect a section of the Mysore transport bullock-carts. The camp was reached at 4-45 p. m. Here, over 10 large tents have been pitched in an open clearing in the middle of the bamboo jungle, with roads and even gardens artistically laid out.

Their Excellencies had a quiet tea and then motored on about five miles to the stockade near the river, into which a herd of wild elephants, which were on the opposite bank, were to be driven. The party watched operations from a well concealed platform Close to the stockade, and straight below them, lay the river about a hundred yards wide, and as their Excellencies arrived, a herd of about sixty wild elephants appeared out of the jungle on the opposite side.

DRIVING IN OF THE HERD.

An army of beaters kept up a terrific din with rattles and tom-toms, while to further terrorise the herd were some thirty koonkies or tame elephants ridden by mahouts carrying lighted torches. The elephants, after several attempts to break back through the line, finally faced the water, an enormous tusker, the father of the herd, hastening the footsteps of the laggard with well directed butts. No sooner was the herd in the river than all the beaters rushed down to the bank, creating a perfect pandemonium. Once across, the herd was immediately turned down stream by another body of beaters, creating the same uproar, and then passed within a few yards of the platform on which their Excellencies stood. For about a quarter of a mile they were hustled down the river, every passage up the bank and into the jungle being blocked by a stout bamboo stockade, until finally they spied the entrance into the jungle left open for them and immediately turned aside into it. By this time, it had become too dark to see any further operations and the Viceregal party left the stockade at 7 p. m. for the camp.

A PHENOMENAL SUCCESS.

The success of the drive has been phenomenal, for in no previous Kheddah have so many wild elephants been successfully driven across the river and into the stockade before dark. Not the least interesting feature of the drive was the way the cows helped the young elephants, of whom there were a great many, across the river by passing their trunks underneath their bodies and conveying them safely over the deep places. Besides this herd of 60, there were two other herds already penned in large stockades, one of about 40 and the other 28. The total perimeter of the outer stockade in which the smaller stockades are contained, is about 15 miles.

COW-KILLING AT AJODHYA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

At a meeting of the Hindu residents of Calcutta resolutions were adopted praying the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces (1) to release the Ajodhya cow riot prisoners, (2) to stop cow-killing at Ajodhya, (3) to ask the Manomedan leaders to help the Hindus in the matter. Hindus from Bombay and upcountry took part in the proceedings.

ABOR EXPLORATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

There will be a further exploration in the Abor land this cold weather. About seven hundred coolies have been recruited in Darjeeling for that purpose.

GIRL KILLED IN MOTOR ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 10.

A distressing motor-car fatality is reported from Baklapur, in the Hassan District. Mr. M. Srinivasiengar, Advocate of Mysore, was travelling with his children from that city, when, in trying to avoid a dog in the road of a village, the chauffeur ran the car into a drain and all the occupants were flung out. The Advocate's daughter, a girl of 9, was killed instantly. The chauffeur sustained an injury to his arm, but Mr. Srinivasiengar escaped unhurt.

OFFICER'S SUICIDE.

TRAGEDY ON RETURN FROM LEAVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, Nov. 10.

Lieut. Taylor, 13th Hussars, when on duty on Saturday night last, rode out to the brick kilns and shot himself with a revolver. His body was found yesterday after a long search. He had only recently returned from leave from England.

[Lieut. J. W. Taylor received his commission as Second Lieutenant on Feb. 4, 1911.]

SOCIAL SERVICE WORK.

AMERICAN POET'S WIFE COMING TO INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

It is now definitely stated that Mrs. Moody, wife of the late Mr. W. V. Moody, an American poet and playwriter, who has become a disciple of Mr. Rabindranath Tagore, is coming out to India to be one of the members of the "Shanti Miketan." She will take the place of Sister Nivedita in social service work among Hindu ladies.

GOODS TRAIN DERAILED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHARATPUR, Nov. 10.

At about 7 o'clock on November 9, between Pingora and Bharatpur stations, 14 wagons of the 75 down goods train were derailed. The line was cleared at 3-30 a. m. to-day. The guard and the sub-permanent way inspector were injured.

RAILWAY BREACHES.

TRICHINOPOLY, Nov. 10.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Trichinopoly, wires;—"Line breached between Chidambram and Coleroom, Chidambram and Kille, Alapakam and Puduchattram, Cuddalore Old Town and Cuddalore New Town. Transhipment is not possible for about 24 hours."

BURMA RICE CROP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 10.

The second forecast of the rice crop in Burma for 1913-14 estimates the crop area under rice in thirty-eight districts at 10,054,000 acres, as against last year's actuals of 9,992,000 acres.

REGIMENTAL CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA Nov. 10

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment which came to Poona from Mauritius three years ago, left by route march this morning for Belgaum. The regiment will entrain at Belgaum for Bangalore which it is due to reach at the end of the month relieving the Cameron Highlanders there. The latter will then come to Poona.

"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI."

AMUSING PERFORMANCE AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

"The Girl in the Taxi," which has been one of the most successful pieces that the Bandmann Opera Co. has played during the last twelve months, was given for the first time in Bombay at the Opera House last evening. It had an audience which was hardly as large as the piece deserved, but one which evidently found it most amusing. Although it is a musical comedy, music is not an important feature of the play, but it is notable for some very well-written dialogue and a quick action which leaves no pause in its succession of humorous incidents. Its musical portion on account no doubt of the deprivations which the company has suffered in personnel during its long tour through the East was not given full justice, but this deficiency was adequately compensated by the animation with which the speaking parts were played and the witty manner in which many very funny lines were delivered.

The theme is somewhat old,—the ostensible saint who in secret has a collection of peccadillos—but it is developed in a manner which is distinctly novel. The saint, Baron Dauvray, is played well by Mr. Edward Granby, and Mr. James McGrath, although he has a rather less important part than usual makes all there is to be made out of it. The part of the piece is taken once more by Mr. Alfred Frith and one's opinion is that he has no other which suits him better than that of Alexis, the head waiter. Alexis is a man who knows everyone's little failings, condones them in their presence, makes shy remarks behind their backs and has a series of "specialities" which, if not entirely new among waiters, in this instance is practised very subtly. Mr. Frith does all this in a very dry manner, but the gentle shading—for lack of a better phrase—of his facial expression is unequalled by anything else in his admirable performance. The second act shows as an indescribable misassortment of married couples in the private rooms of a gay restaurant, and all the blame at the inevitable discoveries which follow is neatly placed on the shoulders of a drunken colonel who has no recollection, and this part is very well taken by Mr. Victor Gouriet. Miss Addie Lennard is vivacious in her representation of the most prominent of the married ladies and is very haughty in such a nice way that she has to be forgiven. Mr. T Pauncefort gives an excellent study of an inexperienced young man who is willing to learn, and others who do well in less important parts are Miss Violet Frampton, Miss Cecily Brocklebank, and Miss Greta Gavin.

The play will be repeated this evening.

MADRAS MONSOON.

STEAMER UNABLE TO ENTER PORT.

PASSENGERS OVERCARRIED TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

The "City of Paris" from London, which arrived in Madras yesterday, could not be berthed in the harbour on account of foul weather prevailing, and she left for Calcutta immediately, overcarrying Madras passengers. These passengers will be sent back to Madras at the Steamship Company's expense.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a. m. yesterday, 2-10 inches of rain were recorded. The amount of rain recorded from yesterday till 8 a. m. this morning has been 5.78 inches. The total rainfall recorded since April 1, is 46 1-2 inches, and this is more than 12 inches over the average rainfall recorded during past years

LARGE TRACTS SUBMERGED.

For the past three days, there has been very heavy rain in Madras and many localities in the City are flooded. At Choolai, several houses collapsed last night, and Mount Road, from Vizianagram fountain to Chepauk is one huge sheet of water, knee deep in many places. Portions of Egmore, including the Friend-in-Need Society's Home on the Pomemallee Road, are also under water. Royapuram has also suffered much from the rains.

DONATION TO BURMA HOSPITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 10.

The Local Government have accepted the donation of Rs. 10,000 from Lieut-Col. Kanta Prasad, I.M.S., retired, for a charitable purpose and will spend it in renewing the main ward and improving the operating room of the Civil Hospital at Shwebo where Colonel Prasad spent many years of his service.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Duties for the week ending, 16th November: Garrison Duties.—Field Officer, Major E. G. W. Pratt, 95th Russell's Infantry; next for duty, Major A. C. Pitman, Royal Garrison Artillery. Medical Officer, Lieut E. G. S. Cane, R. A. M. C.; next for duty Major F. Harvey, R. A. M. C.

Captain C. M. Yates, 2nd Battalion, The King's (Liverpool) Regiment, resigns his appointment As aide-de-Camp to the General Officer, commanding 5th (Mhow) Division.

Captain H. L. Howell, Royal Army Medical Corps, is transferred from Ahmednagar to Kirkee.

Major G. G. W. Hunter, Royal Engineers, to be officiating Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Quetta Military District.

63rd Light Infantry.—Captain E. A. Breithaupt to be officiating Double Company Commander.

43rd Regiment.—Captain H. J. H. Trueman to be officiating Double Company Commander.

125th Rifles.—Lieutenant E. M. Skinner to be officiating Quarter Master.

12lst Pioneers.—Lieutenant E. T. T. Todd to be Adjutant.

126th Baluchistan Infantry.—Major W. H. Woolridge, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, and Major R. S. Paul, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Rowlandson deceased.

127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant A. P. Cuninghame, officiating Double Company Officer, 28th Punjabis, is transferred and absorbed as Double Company Officer, vice Lieutenant W. F. Hayland transferred to the Permanent Half Pay List.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—

Captain E. Edwards, 29th Punjabis, 1 year, ex India, private affairs.

Captain E. R. C. Wyatt, 106th Hazara Pioneers, 1 year, ex India, private affair.

Major C. L. Vander-Gucht. Supply and Transport Corps, 49 days, ex India, privilege.

Lieutenant F. O. MacKenzie, 7th Rajputs, 1 year, in India, private affairs

Lieutenant K. M Ball, Royal Horse Artillery, 3 months, in India, private affairs.

Lieutenant R. M. Laverton, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, 1 year in and ex India, private affairs.

Captain D. G. Pitcher, 39th Central India Horse, 90 days, in India, Privilege.

Captain R. J. Malet, 64th Pioneers, 2 months, in India, General.

Captain S. C. Pal, Indian Medical Service, 1 year in and ex Indian, Private Affairs

Major C. Conyers, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, from 1-11-1913 to 31-12-1913, in India, General.

Captain R. W Castle, Royal Garrison Artillery, from 9-11-1913 to 31-3-1914, in India, general.

Lieutenant W. F. Armstrong, No. 7 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, from 10 11 1913 to 20-2 1914, in India, general

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave:—

Major A. H. Coke, 98th Infantry, 4 months, medical certificate.

Captain B. N. Abbay, 27th Cavalry, 6 months, Medical Certificate.

Captain W. Lowry-Corry, 23rd Cavalry, to 5th December 1913, medical certificate

Lieutenant C. K. Greenway, 26th Cavalry, to 22nd February, 1914, medical certificate

THE Commander-in-Chief arrived in Karachi yesterday morning and held a review of the garrison.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

WORKING OF SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF ROYAL ENGINEERS ADVOCATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI Nov. 10.

The Survey of India Department was under examination before the first committee of the Royal Commission on Public Services, which resumed work this morning. Colonel Lennox-Connyngham, Superintendent, Trigonometrical Survey, was the first witness examined. Replying to Lord Islington, he gave a detailed account of the work done by Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, extra Assistant Superintendents, and others in the Survey Department. He was in favour of recruiting Royal Engineers for the Imperial Service. It might sound as a prejudiced opinion, he being a Royal Engineer officer himself, but he would say there was no prejudice in what he said. In his opinion, Royal Engineers were better trained at Woolwich and Chatham. Royal Engineer officers liked service in the Survey Department. In the Indian Army, there was a distinct tendency to prevent officers from leaving the army to join the Survey Department.

In reply to another question the witness said that the examinations which Royal Engineer officers had to pass at Chatham, and the certificates which they got from the commandant were good tests of their fitness. He thought a period of three years for probationary training would be better, and he was opposed to any kind of reduction of the probationary period.

RULES OF ADMISSION.

Regarding the rules of admission to the Provincial Service the witness found it difficult to say whether these were satisfactory. He always wondered whether it would not be possible to recruit better men by some other means. He found promotion from a sub-ordinate rank was satisfactory on the average, but the number of such promotions was not very large.

In answer to a further question, Col. Lennox-Connyngham said he would be opposed to the idea of promoting men from the upper subordinate ranks merely as a reward at the end of long service, but he would like to promote young men with distinct ability, even if their education was not of a very superior kind.

Mr. Gokhale: The Public Services Commission of 1886 reported that the service should be a service having a tendency to contract (sic) and that the cadre should, accordingly, be reduced; how was it then that the cadre, which was formerly fixed at 40, had since 1910 been raised to 55?

Col. Connyngham: The view of the commission of 1886 is disputable, if I may say so; the work has no tendency to decrease. The increase in the cadre was made on the recommendation of the committee which investigated the subject in 1905.

Mr. Gokhale. Was not the first survey work taken ten years ago, and what is being done now in re-surveying?—It is true there are parts that have never been surveyed. Re-surveying on a more scientific basis has been taken up now.

DUTIES IN TIME OF WAR.

In answer to Mr. Sly, witness gave an account of the duties of the Survey Department as such in time of war. He was in favour of manning the Survey Department with officials of the Indian Army, particularly the Imperial Service. He further said that the total number of charges had increased in the course of the last twenty years. He did not think a duty leave to Europe for learning methods of survey work in operation in European countries would be of much advantage, because the practice of survey in this country was quite different from that of Europe.

Mr. Madge: Is it any part of your scheme to exclude members of the domiciled community, when you suggest that non-commissioned officers of the Indian Army should be recruited in the Survey Department?

Col. Connyngham: My whole object is to set up an organisation which will be most efficient to carry on work in the Survey Department. I think Royal Engineer officers are the most efficient.

LITTLE INDUCEMENT FOR HARD WORK.

Captain Swyn, R. E. the second witness examined, in reply to the Chairman, said he thought that the Dehra Dun course was too easy, they were left too much to themselves. He was there only for eight months, the course was supposed to be for a year.

Mr Ewing, a representative of the Provincial Service, said there was very little inducement given to men at present in the Survey Department to make them work hard. He thought, considering the number of officers in survey parties, they were undermanned. He would suggest, for instance, that instead of two, there ought to be one Imperial officer.

In reply to Mr. Sly, witness said that in his scheme of reduction of Imperial officers, he meant that there was no necessity of seventeen Assistant Superintendents holding Imperial appointments. In his opinion, six or seven Assistant Superintendents would be quite enough. That would serve the purpose of keeping enough officers under training.

Mr. Gokhale asked witness if, when the strength of the cadre was forty, any officers were required for frontier work, etc. On the witness's replying in the affirmative, he asked him if the number of officers was found sufficient for the work of the Department. Witness believed that no deficiency of officers was experienced in those days.

Mr. Saulad Hamad was the last witness of the Survey Department examined by the first committee. In reply to the Chairman, he said he stood first in the competitive examination in his year. He would like more Indians being recruited in the Provincial Service. He would lay down that half should be Indians and half Anglo-Indians. He did not think it was necessary to send Indians to Europe to learn any work of the Survey Department.

There was enough scope to learn in this country. He thought that qualifications of the Imperial and provincial officers were the same. There might be only this difference, that the Imperial officers were superior in educational qualifications, but departmental qualifications were the same and the former was of some advantage in scientific departments.

In the course of evidence, he mentioned that the Government of India laid down that the strength of Imperial officers in the Survey Department should be thirty-eight. The Survey Committee of 1904-5 stated that Provincial Service men were unfit to hold independent charges of parties and consequently the strength was recommended to be raised to fifty-five, but a departmental committee presided over by Colonel Burraid in 1910 came to the conclusion that the Provincial Service men were quite fit to hold charges of parties.

In reply to Mr. Gokhale, witness stated that it was possible to give such higher education to Indians in this country as the Imperial officers started with. Arrangements could be made at Dehra Dun and such education could meet the requirements of the military.

Witness further said that, instead of one appointment giving to Indians in the Provincial Service at present, he would have two such appointments given to Indians. Finally, he strongly advocated competitive examination.

Sir Valentine Chirol: Don't you think that in England the training establishment for the army can give a training in surveying work?—In India, special institutions have to be started for the purpose and would, therefore, be very expensive. The desired training could easily be provided at any of the existing colleges at Sibpur, Roorkee, etc.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

POSSIBILITIES FOR INDIANS.

The Second Committee of the Public Services Commission resumed its sittings to-day under the presidency of Lord Ronaldshay. Evidence from the Police Department was taken and the witnesses included Sir Charles Cleveland, Director of the Criminal Intelligence Department; Sir Edward French Inspector-General of Police, the Punjab; and Mr. W. G. Clarke, Deputy Superintendent of Police, the Punjab; Mr. Wallace, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, and Mr. Aga Ali Raza Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, the Punjab, were co-opted members of the committee.

Sir Charles Cleveland was the first witness. He said that the present system of recruiting the police, which came into force in 1906, was an improvement, on the system which preceded it. It gave a better personnel and, generally speaking, he was quite satisfied with it. On the average, the recruit was satisfactory. Some undesirables occasionally got in, but there was no royal road to such appointments.

The Chairman: How would you consider the system of nomination by the Secretary of State in consultation with a board?

Witness: It might be an improvement, but I do not attach great importance to it.

The witness, continuing, said that there were very few instances of domiciled Europeans being appointed directly to superior ranks. The power to do this should be retained.

A CAREER FOR INDIANS.

Discussing the appointment of Indian officers, witness said: "I consider as a career for Indians, the Police force is insufficient. I consider there are a great many posts in the police which ought to be held by Indians at much higher pay than they now get. I would instance Kotwalships in big cities. I think it is a scandal that Kotwalships in big cities should be held on such small pay. An Indian ought to be able to have a good career in the Police Department. While making these appointments, I would not limit the posts held by Englishmen.

Turning to the question of pensions, witness said he thought officers should retire at the age of fifty, unless he could be retained on the ground of unusual fitness, or in the interests of the State.

The Chairman said that from the memoranda submitted he gathered there was a feeling against what was described as the system of secret complaint.

Witness: I do not know what they are alluding to unless it be to the system of confidential reports.

The Chairman: If a statement is made in a confidential report to a man's disadvantage, is he given an opportunity to defend himself?—If telling a man would be of benefit to him, he is told, but he is not told lest his feelings should be hurt.

Replying to Sir Murray Hammick, witness said that the popularity of the Provincial Police had decreased. He thought that the present age at which a police officer came to this country was satisfactory.

In cross-examination by another member of the committee witness said he knew of a case in which an officer had taken only six weeks' leave in forty-eight years; amid laughter witness added, "I thought he was malingering."

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald: From your special knowledge, do you think there could be improvement in the training of young officers?

Witness: I would like to see him a better lawyer and a better linguist. Witness did not advocate the sending Home of officers on study.

Replying to Sir Theodore Morison Sir Charles said that the posts now held by inspectors ought to be held by Deputy Superintendents. This would increase the opportunities for good the career open to Indian officers. Witness did not wish a blending of Imperial and Provincial forces.

The next witness called was Sir Edward French. During the previous witnesses' evidence a number of police officers and several ladies were present.

RECRUITMENT OF INDIANS.

Sir Edward, in his evidence, said he was not in favour of recruiting more Indians than at present for the higher branch of the service. Turning to the question of conditions, he said they had no difficulty just now in getting the class of men they required, but there would be difficulty in the years to come. It was not so much a question of the amount of pay which required attention so much as the method of pay and promotion. Witness preferred the filling of the higher branches by promotion in the case of Indian officers as an officer so promoted would be treated with a greater measure of public respect than one appointed by examination.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald questioned witness as to the effect on candidates of cramming for examinations. Witness said that, in the Punjab, the influence of crammers was not apparent. He considered the province had been fortunate in its officers.

Replying to further questions, witness said that he would not like to see an Indian as a Superintendent of Police. In order to compensate him for barring him from such a post, he would increase his pay. He thought there was no sign at present that the Indian Police service was unpopular with Englishmen.

Mr. Chaubal: Do you think that the increase in the police and the increase in expenditure since the Police Commission of 1905 had any appreciable effect on the enormous volume of crime in the Punjab?

Witness: It depends on whether you are talking about reported crime or actual crime. They are entirely different. I expect more reported crime to go on. The better the police, the more crime is reported.

Mr. Chaubal: An opinion is held by many that the assimulation in larger numbers of Indians into the higher branches would have the effect of decreasing the volume of crime. What is your view?—I do not think there would be any effect at all.

EXAMINATION VERSUS NOMINATION.

Mr. T. Petrie, examined, said he represented the Imperial Branch of the Service in the Punjab and also the officers of the N. W. Provinces. He said he was a Superintendent of Police on special duty in connection with the Delhi bomb case.

Replying to the Chairman, he said he was satisfied with the present system of competitive examination in his service, though he would like to see the standard of the examination raised. He thought better results were obtained than would be the case by nomination.

On the question of what the Chairman described as the colour bar, he preferred to give his evidence in camera.

The Chairman, reading the memorandum submitted through the witness, said he saw that a complaint was made of press criticism. This was hardly within the scope of the enquiry. He observed that witness said that the Press levelled more criticism at the Police than it did at any other department. In one case, criticism was laid on very thickly and a test case was run down. Press criticism against the Police was made day after day.

The Chairman: This is hardly within our scope; what do you suggest—something in the nature of a Press Act?

Witness: No, we do not suggest that, but we do suggest that the matter should be more considered in the conditions of the service than now obtained.

Continuing witness said that the police work in India was no more damaging physically than was the work of many other departments. If it was desired to open a large number of appointments in higher branches in the service, it would be better to fill them through the provincial police than by direct appointments.

"GLORIFIED BABOONS."

Mr. W. G. Clarke, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab, said he represented the Provincial Service. He urged that Deputy and Assistant Superintendents should be on the same list. Theoretically, the work of the two was the same, but in practice the Deputy Superintendents were more like "glorified baboons," while the Assistants had the "tasty bits."

Mr. Petrie gave evidence in camera, after which the Commission closed for the day.

HOPE FOR PERSIA.

SIR T. BARCLAY'S OPTIMISTIC SPEECH.

Sir T. Barclay, presiding at a meeting of the Persia Society on Oct. 17, said that he thought Persia had entered on a new era. For some years the friends of Persia had been in despair. There was an impression produced of absolute anarchy in that country. Different incidents showed that Persia seemed unable to resist the forces of disintegration which were undermining her very existence. The Regent had been in Paris for eighteen months, and the boy Shah, who was within a few years of his majority, appeared to be without guidance. The Ministers seemed unable to agree. The Parliament that the Persians established for themselves on the constitutional lines of Europe had been disbanded, and there appeared to be no prospect of its coming together again. All that now seemed to be changed. The Regent was back in Teheran. The Mejliss had been summoned. The Ministers were apparently getting on better. The neighbours of Persia looked to be a little more hopeful, and there was a prospect now of Persia entering upon her new constitutional era on a footing of equality as regarded freedom and institutions of a Western State. It was the desire of all friends of Persia that that position should be consolidated. Everything her friends in this country could do so far as public opinion was concerned, would be done to preserve the independence and integrity of the ancient empire, whose literature, social life, and development were the subject of the society's investigations.

Mr. G. D. Turner (honorary secretary) gave an account of events in Persia during the year. He said now that the Regent was in Teheran, his return heralded by the Persian Press with jubilation, it would be devoutly hoped that he would be able to accomplish all that was before him and establish a new era in Persia. The recent quiet in the capital was an auspicious omen. The elections were still going on, and the Mejliss would in all probability meet, although unfortunately it was likely that there would be no representative from Tabriz. On the whole they might look forward to the coming year with a considerable amount of hope. The increase in the trade returns of Persia up to March of the present year was quite remarkable, amounting to 14.34 per cent. Russia had 62.7 per cent. of Persian trade, and Great Britain came second with 20.9 per cent.

Freshmen at Cambridge number 1,112 against 1,138 last October.

The University of Preston (U.S.) has conferred the degree of Doctor of Law on Mr. Alfred Godley, of Oxford.

THE BANKING CRISIS.

DOABA BANK RESOLVES TO LIQUIDATE.

LIABILITIES LESS THAN ASSETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Doaba Bank Limited was held yesterday at the head office of the Amritsar Bank to consider the future of the bank. It was resolved to go into voluntary liquidation under the supervision of the Court, and the names of two gentlemen were recommended as liquidators for approval by the Court. The liabilities of the bank are said to be seven lakhs, and the assets over eight lakhs, so that it is expected depositors may get their moneys in full and some balance may be left for distribution among shareholders.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

HARKISHAN LAL DEFENDS HIMSELF.

The following is a reference in the "Civil and Military Gazette's" report of yesterday's meeting of the people's Bank to hear the report of Messrs Ferguson and Company, Chartered Accountants, who have audited the accounts of the People's Bank:—"Harkishen-Lal read the report of Messrs Ferguson and Company with brief explanations from himself where ever possible. Generally speaking, the report falls far short of the expectations held by the directors, and several statements made therein were challenged by Harkishen Lal. He laid particular emphasis on a remark made by the auditors that they did not doubt the loans had been made in the best of faith, though they added that in their opinion the directors of the bank had not displayed a due sense of responsibility. The auditors, moreover, complained of the general unsoundness of the bank's investments, and of several papers not having been shown to them. Harkishen Lal did not think that these complaints were justified."

SITUATION IN THE PUNJAB.

ENCOURAGING SPEECH BY SIR M. O'DWYER.

In his reply to the address of the Lahore Municipal Committee, the full text of which is published to-day, Sir Michael O'Dwyer again made reference to the financial situation in the Punjab and said: "In so far as the affairs of the banks which have closed are before the Courts, I desire to make no reference to them, but I would repeat here the appeal which I made at Gurdaspur and Amritsar. There is no cause for a general panic, and there is no lack of capital in the province. Men of the Punjab pride themselves on having stout hearts and cool heads. This is the time to prove both. You will have seen that, quite independently of the local situation, the Government of India have taken measures to relax the stringency in the money market by placing large portions of its cash balance at the disposal of the Presidency banks to give greater accommodation to other banking institutions which are in a sound position and able to offer the necessary security. This will, I hope, tend to restore public confidence. It also indicates how local institutions and capitalists can alleviate the situation."

TOBACCO HARVEST.

RICH CROPS FROM RABBIT WARRENS.

The prospect of tobacco profitably displacing rabbits and of an intensive crop on the side of present warrens is greatly enhanced by the harvesting of tobacco that I have been watching at Methwold, in Norfolk, says a correspondent of the "Daily Mail." I am speaking well within the mark when I say that land which was not letable at more than half a crown an acre is now yielding at any rate a paper profit of £5 to £10 an acre, and the big contract for cigarettes now being negotiated suggests more considerable profits.

The harvest process itself is very picturesque. When I arrived in the morning one large stretch of this ex-Sahara was covered with a green forest, as it were, in which all the tobacco trees were singularly level, about four feet high, with here and there a giant tree left to carry its head of seed. The rest had been beheaded earlier for the sake of the leaves, many of which were over two feet long. The men, proceeding in echelon, one man to each row, split each trunk from the top downwards with a skinner's knife, stopping within a few inches of the bottom before they cut through the stem.

The plants were then laid on the sand in as regular a pattern as when they grew. Behind the cutters (at the interval of an hour or two, that the leaves might have time to grow limp) proceeded girls, dressed in becoming rational clothing, and boys, who hung the inverted plants on long sticks. They carried these to a wagon on which was raised a specially designed frame, and the suspended sticks with their burdens were then carried off to the drying sheds, to be hung in tiers across rafters.

In Norfolk alone there are 180,000 acres of barren land. The Crown owns 20,000 or so on the edge of Major Whitmore's tobacco farm, where seven acres were employing many more hands than a neighbouring farm of 1,700 acres.

HIGH-SPEED CULTIVATOR.

A part of the secret of this really marvellous conversion of a desert lies in a chance discovery, a sort of trick of cultivation. It was found by accident that if the steam cultivator was dragged through the sand at its maximum rate—eight miles an hour—it threw up a fine soft silt which conserved moisture and kept the land cool and renovated it yearly. The sight of the cultivator throwing up clouds of dust is curious, but it is not unlikely that eventually thousands of acres may be made fertile by such a method of high-speed cultivation with the new methods of artificial fertilisation. Mustard, for example, was growing luxuriantly where it and most other crops had been vainly sown before. There is now no question—and this is now granted by the best authorities—that this desert soil grows tobacco of very much finer quality than the richest loam. It is more than probable, now that tobacco merchants have found the value of English "Virginian," that we shall see a vast increase. I understand that one landlord intends to grow 200 acres next year.

POLICE MURDER.

CONSTABLES SENTENCED TO DEATH.

SEQUEL TO A CRIMINAL CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

The *Madras Mail's* Tinnevelly correspondent telegraphs; Mr. D. G. Walles, I. C. S., Sessions Judge, Tinnevelly, delivered judment on Saturday in the case of murder in which two Mopla police constables, of the Palamcottah reserve station, were charged with fatally stabbing a fellow constable.

The facts briefly were that, in a criminal case brought gainst the accused in a local sub-Magistrate's Court recently, the victim appeared as a witness against them. In consequence, he was stabbed from either side by the accused, causing instantaneous death.

The Judge convicted both the accused and sentenced them to death.

PETITION AGAINST OFFICER.

WIFE WHO WOULD RIDE AT THE HEAD OF HIS BATTERY.

Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane in mail week heard the petition of Annie Taylor, formerly Joynt, for restitution of conjugal rights on the ground that her husband had left her without just cause. The respondent, Captain G. J. S. Taylor, R. H. A., said that his wife and he had agreed that during his service in India she should reside in England. He added that by reason of her "nagging" him and making false accusations against him in respect of other women, his nervous system had been affected, and that it was no longer safe for his health to live with her.

The respondent gave evidence. He said that he was now on special leave from India. The petitioner, who was a very jealous woman, had accused him, inter alia, of putting her on a horse during the honeymoon in order to get her killed; of staring at women indecently and of not conducting himself properly; and of being a liar. In May, 1907, she insisted on riding with him at the head of his battery, which caused the adjutant to speak to her. She accused the respondent of attracting the attention of dresses at a Paris theatre. On a later occasion she threatened "to carry on" with other men. She accused him also of misconduct; there was not a particle of truth in her accusations. Owing to scenes which she made in the hunting field he had been obliged to give up hunting. She called him a liar before his soldier servant, and as a consequence of his wife's conduct, which "worried" him considerably, he decided in the summer of 1912 to exchange for India, and about June 6 his wife said that they had better have a separation. Later in June she changed her mind and threatened to commit suicide if he left her. When he told her that he was going to see his mother on August 2, she said, "All right, then, I will have nothing more to do with you." He had not desired a permanent separation, but she had now brought him into Court.

The petitioner gave evidence on Wednesday and denied the various statements made by her husband.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane in the course of his judgment said he was glad that the unhappy story had come to an end. He thought that a great deal of what Captain Taylor said had foundation—in fact, he did not think that anything that he had said was untrue, although there might have been misconception about what had taken place. Mrs. Taylor's evidence did not convince him that what the respondent had said was untrue. He (the learned Judge) had come to the conclusion that the petitioner should be granted a decree. Although he was about to pronounce a decree, he was going to allow time to elapse for the present unfortunate events to be forgotten. He hoped that it would be a lesson for the lady, and that she would try to calm her temper and remember that a calm demeanour was better than an angry word. He pronounced a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, with costs, to be obeyed within one year after service.

DECLINE OF THE POSTCARD.

REMARKABLE FIGURES FROM POST OFFICE.

The decline of the postcard is the sign of the times in the Postmaster-General's annual report, just published.

"For the first time for many years," it is recorded, 'there has been an actual decrease in the number of postcards delivered compared with the previous year, though the number is still considerably higher than in 1910-11. The decline is general throughout the kingdom, except in London."

Postcards first appeared in England in 1870. It took thirty years to make them really popular. Then they conquered Europe in the picture postcard craze of the last few years. Now in turn they are giving way to the telephone.

Here are some interesting increases upon the preceding year, the figures in parentheses showing percentage of growth:—

Letters delivered...	3,298,300,000 (3.5)
Half penny packets	1,079,000,000 (1.2)
Parcels	130,200,000 (3.9)
Newspapers	202,300,000 (1.8)
Old-age pensions:—	
(Number)	49 574,944 (3.3)
(Amount)	£12,130,609 (3.6)
Wireless telegrams	51,109 (15)

Over 33,000,000 packets were undelivered, and of these 408,000 were posted without any address or were articles found loose in the post.

P. O. SAVINGS BANK.

There is food for thought in the Post Office Savings Bank returns. Ireland, and not Scotland, heads the list in regard to the average amount standing to the account of each depositor:—

Ireland	£27 11 1
England	£20 3 7
Scotland	£18 11 5

In all there was deposited during the year £50,778,852, an amount exceeding the withdrawals by £1,327,000.

There are observations on the increased use of motor mail vans, the large growth of correspondence to the United States—7 1-2 per cent.—and in the magazine post to Canada and Newfoundland.

This comprehensive work has even a thought for the future of the boy messenger, and shows how this problem is being dealt with by drafting more of him into the permanent establishment.

BOMBAY BHATIAS.

MITRA MANDAL'S ANNUAL GATHERING.

THE FOREIGN TRAVEL QUESTION.

The nineteenth anniversary of the Bombay Bhatia Mitra Mandal was celebrated in the Mandal Hall, Hornby Road, on Saturday evening, Mr Lukhmidas Ravji Tairsey, chairman of the Mandal presiding. About 400 Bhatias were present on the occasion. The Mandal Hall and the premises were beautifully lighted and tastefully decorated. Messrs Gordhandas Khatau, Narotam Morarji Goculdas and Gordhandas Damoder Pamani, the three Bhatias who have recently returned from England being among the number.

Mr. Govindji Meghji, the Secretary of the Mandal read the report. The Chairman in welcoming Messrs. Gordhandas Khatau, Narotam Morarji Goculdas, and Gordhandas Damoder Pamani stated that Mandal had always remained true to its tradition and had always been for the progress of the community in all its phases and it was overjoyed to receive its England returned friends and receive them with open arms. He condemned the working of the so-called Shetia committee and intimated that Mandal would always take up the cause of progress. He then eulogised the late Mr. Kalianji Waiji, once the President of the Mandal, who had rendered the Mandal unique services and amidst acclamations unveiled the portrait of the said late Chairman of the Mandal.

GUEST RETURNS THANKS.

Mr. Gordhandas Khatau, in thanking the members of the Mandal on behalf of himself and his other England returned colleagues, said that it was indeed very kind of the Bhatia Mitra Mandal to have expressed so much sympathy and feeling for them. He stated that before he left for England the Mandal had invited him to an entertainment but he could not accept it because he was not sure till the last moment whether he would be able to go as his old mother was opposed to his leaving and he did not like the idea of being entertained in case he may be forced to abandon his departure at the last moment. He also thanked those members of the Mandal in particular who while he and his colleagues were in England had invited them to a dinner on their return. He had not accepted the same to avoid a split in the community and it was with that view that he had submitted his case to the Sethia committee although he questioned their authority, but that had been of no avail and without going into any controversy he would say that if there were any acts of omission in his daily devotions and duties while away from home he had decided to take a "Prayschit" (pinance) after which he would gladly join with them in a dinner and he fully appreciated the feeling of the Mandal and its all round progress in matters political, commercial, social and religious, with all of which he showed full accord.

Messrs. Narandas Purshotam, Mathuradas Govindji, Vithaldas Vasonji Jerajani, Naronji Dayal and others thereafter strongly criticised and condemned the arbitrary working of the Sethia committee and expressed a desire that the same should either be mended or ended.

FOREIGN TRAVELS.

Mr. W. T. Halai then said that the question before them was very simple. The Cutch Mandvi Bhatias were travelling to different parts of Asia, Africa and Europe for over 3 centuries. Bhatias had gone to England 5 decades ago and the Cutch Mandvi Mahajan that is the head of all the Bhatia Mahajans in India had received them with open arms, and about 12 years ago Rao Saheb Lakhimidas Rowji Bar-at-Law and Rao Saheb Kalianji Morarji Thakar also Bar-at-Law were also received with open arms on a formal Prayschit and that too was given because of some foolish fuss that was made in Bombay by some hypocrite semi orthodox people. The community, the speaker continued, had never looked upon the question of foreign travels as a branch of religious precepts because some of the Sethias and the members of their family were leading impure and unsteady lives and he cited some of their very recent cases and stated that those assembled would not even touch them with a pair of tongs. The Sethias had grown a rickety jerry building which within a short space of time was bound to tumble down. He then stated that the only course to free themselves from their arbitrary commands was to treat them with indifference and decline to pay them what are called lagas or social taxes and their authority would, within a short space of time, die a natural death. Coming to Prayschit he stated that the real Prayschit consisted in a man feeling within himself that he had omitted to perform his duty to himself and to his God and making a frank confession, and as he, Mr. Gordhandas Khatao, had made a plain avowal those of his brethren who had assembled there and who were a Mahajan or a Punch the flow of pious Ganges accepted his explanations and expiated him from all his acts and omissions and invited them all without any further Prayschit or purification ceremony to the refreshment that was served there and announced that he was not inviting them of his own accord, but with the unanimous approval of all those that had assembled there, who would not take refreshments without their England returned friends joining them on the same table. The audience having responded Mr. Halai's invitation with cheers all retired for refreshments.

After the distribution of *pan gulab* all dispensed about midnight.

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Packed Free. All carriage Paid to your door direct from our factory. Highest-grade Bicycle for all Ages. Coventry Flyers WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS. Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Free or Brook's Saddles, etc. LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9. Tyres and accessories half usual prices. AGENTS wanted in each district. Write at once, with sufficient postage for Free Art Catalogue and our Special Offer on sample machine.

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DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

SCHEMES IN PROGRESS OF EVOLUTION.

PLANS FOR SALSETTE.

An informal meeting of the Committee appointed to consider the development of Bombay was held at the Secretariat at 4 p.m. to discuss preliminaries. There were present:—

The Hon. Mr. Clande Hill, C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., President; the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, K. C. I. E.; the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt., C. I. E.; Mr. B. W. Kissan, I. C. S., members.

In opening the proceedings, the President said:—

I think it may dissipate possible misunderstandings, if, in initiating the proceedings of the Committee, I explain as briefly as possible the reasons for its inception and the motives underlying its organization. Perhaps members of the Committee are not allaware that the enquiries which resulted in the orders passed in 1909 proceeded on the assumption that a Committee would be appointed. That no Committee was appointed was because the material collected seemed sufficient for the formation of certain principles of development.

The situation has changed somewhat since then, partly owing to the development of the plans connected with Salsette and partly through changes in conditions in Bombay itself. The latter are, it is true, so far as I am aware, more particularly acute in relation to the needs of Government, while the development of Salsette also has proceeded under a Government Officer to a certain extent independently of what is taking place at the hands of the three great interests in Bombay Island itself.

IMPROVEMENTS IN VIEW.

The interest of Government in forming this Committee is, I may say at once, very largely, if not mainly, to secure that their proceedings in Salsette shall be adaptable to the schemes in process of evolution in the island of Bombay and to obtain opinions and advice generally as to the best methods for providing the necessary additional institutions and buildings within the area of the Island of Bombay. I have been led to believe that the reference, in the orders appointing this Committee, to reclamation has been misunderstood and that by the word reclamation has been understood "the reclamation scheme." Now this is not so. And I hope that the Committee in its deliberations will put aside the preconceived impression that we are asked to debate upon any particular scheme of reclamation whatever. It was impossible to avoid the use of the word reclamation altogether, because, when you live in an island with circumscribed shores and discuss the subject of expansion, it is obvious that territorial expansion must be either by stepping off the island to go elsewhere or by enlarging the island. But I want the members of the Committee to approach the deliberations before them freed from the idea that we are tied down to a consideration of any specific scheme of reclamation whatever.

It will be clear to you from what I have now said that what Government desire in our deliberations and reports is that we shall efleit, and express to them for their information, the best opinions procurable regarding not only internal development but also external expansion. Much that was laid down in 1909 has already been begun and some of it has been completed; some of the schemes have undergone modifications, others are still immature. But a perusal of the orders of 1909 will make it clear that, speaking generally, they concern themselves almost entirely with the question of opening up communications, chiefly between the north and the southern business part of the Island. As I have said, some of the projects indicated in 1909 are still to commence, while others have undergone modification with reference to changing circumstances and other necessities.

LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES.

But certain prime factors remain constant. If development is to proceed upon a logical basis and have due regard to the future, it must look ahead and concern itself with the proper location of various industries; and, especially in Bombay, of the mill industry and certain noxious trades such as tanneries. In the past, mills have been permitted to grow up in all sorts of places, as for example, the dying works on Mahim sands which alone handicap the progress of developing Mahim foreshore as a residental neighbourhood. It is as much to the interests of one body, for example, the Municipality, as of another, for example, the Improvement Trust, to evolve some comprehensive scheme for laying out the greater Bombay of the future, for both bodies, and Government also are, animated by one object only, namely, the greater convenience, prosperity and comfort of Bombay. The mill industry, wherever it is established, carries with it the construction of residences for the mill-hands and other employes. The residential areas require consideration from the point of view of the location of such industries and from that of climatic conditions. The great problem of communication is vitally affected also by the location of the industrial centres and the residential quarters. For example, every additional mill lodged on the north of Bombay Island, adds to the stream of daily emigrants from Salsette and burdens the line of communication, while every mill established in Salsette relieves congestion of traffic *pro tanto*.

These observations are only thrown out to indicate, by way of illustration, how it is that Government in their plans for Salsette are vitally interested in knowing the plans of the Municipality and the Improvement Trust for the Island of Bombay. They are not meant to be suggestions. Indeed I want to make it perfectly clear that this Committee is not a Committee which Government desire shall submit a report to form the basis of definite action or orders by Government, but is designed rather as a recording or registering agency to bring into focus, for the information of Government, as well as of the public and the Municipality and Improvement Trust, the opinions of those best qualified to form them as the best means of co-operation between the various interests concerned, and to indicate suggested lines of development.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

After discussion, it was resolved, that the written statements of the witnesses should be printed and circulated among members of the Committee as soon as they were recorded, and that at the next meeting the Committee would decide who were to be called in person to give evidence.

It was also resolved that the time up to which written statements might be received should be extended to November 30.

The first formal meeting of the Committee was fixed for Friday the 14th, at 5 p.m., at the Secretariat.

To the number of those already invited to give evidence, it was resolved to add the names of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Joseph Baptista, the Hon. Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. D. E. Watcha and Dr. A. G. Veigas.

It was also decided to invite any citizens who wish to give evidence to send in their names to the Committee.

It was decided to address Government askin for a list of the buildings for which sites were required.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

documents to try to hasten forward the day when equality if not superiority on the sea will be attained. Again the reservations made by Mr. Churchill would naturally be viewed with suspicion as affording a ready way to evade the spirit, whilst observing the letter of his proposal. His reference to the measures necessary for the maintenance of British interests in the Mediterranean was vague. Beyond the fact that they would be less extensive than those required by France his speech puts no limit on what might be considered essential to meet the situation disclosed by the building programmes of Austria and Italy as now disclosed. The proposal, therefore, as interpreted by the Pan-Germanists, comes to a request that Germany will kindly release twelve millions of British money to be applied to improving the British naval position in the Mediterranean as against the two Mediterranean partners in the Triple Alliance, and to strengthening the Imperial Navy for the maintenance of British preponderance in the outer seas; incidentally also Mr. Churchill is to have a clear year to get on with the work. It is therefore, no matter for surprise that comment in Germany has not been favourable, and has in some cases been hardly polite. The Manchester audience applauded because they thought they saw a chance of twelve millions being made available for rural housing or some other form of social reform. Germany did not believe it for a moment, and certainly did not applaud.

GERMANY'S MISFORTUNES.

It is impossible not to sympathise with Germany generally and old Count Zeppelin in particular on the bad luck that they have had with their dirigibles, especially in the latest disaster which cost them not only their most improved and up-to-date vessel, but also the pick of their aeronautic experts. Of more than twenty Zeppelins launched since 1900, only eight survive. Of the remainder two have been dismantled, others have been rebuilt, and the rest have come to grief either by stress of weather or fire. This, however, is the first occasion on which a Zeppelin has been destroyed in the air, and only the second in which the destruction of the ship has involved loss of life. That the loss of the two magnificent air ships within so short a time of each other will check in the least the progress of aeronautic development in Germany is unlikely. It will only lead to fresh endeavour, and possibly modifications in the type. It is already suggested that certain "improvements," carried out with great reluctance by Count Zeppelin in the latest ship, were responsible for the disaster. The experience gained will be utilized to increase the safety of the ships of the future. A new Zeppelin is due to be launched in the spring, and there are besides several others under construction. In the meantime eight remain available including the three passengers ships on which Government has a lien in case of need. The personnel lost in the recent accident will be hard to replace at the moment. Captain Behnisch was the chief air expert at the Admiralty. Senior Lieutenant Freyer had been specially selected for command of Lii on account of his experience. Herr Pietzker and the civilian staff were the most prominent men in their sphere. Captain Gund was one of the two most experienced men in the Zeppelin Company. All were men that Germany could ill-afford to lose.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect. Via Turkey Perfect. Via Suez Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect. Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect. Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect. Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th November.

NOTICES.

Telegrams in code language for Turkey are now admissible (21-10-13.)

Communication having been restored with Chihuhua rates for this place are same as shown in section four of telegraph guide against Mexico-altar Arizpe etc (25-10-13.)

Ahwaz line interrupted (6-11-13).

...TES FROM THE MAIL.

...NNAUGHT WEDDING CAKE.

...ill a moral of the Connaught wedding be added to the London Museum ? ...e are quite a number of these pretty ...mire in the collection, each piece of ... in a neat little silver box engraved ... names and date; and visitors to Ken... Palace nearly always find them

...HE SCYTHE IN PICCADILLY.

...e does not expect to see the scythe in ...adilly, but from the club windows in ...t week it was possible to watch sturdy ... swinging these implements, the oldest ...e of their kind, upon the turf of the ...n Park. The ground there is so rough ...uneven that mowing machines are very ...blesome to use, and the ancient practice ...and-cutting is still kept up.

WINE FROM OLD WRECK.

...wo destroyers have brought into Har... five 100-gallon casks of claret, which ... liberated by the torpedoing of an ... wreck on the Goodwins. Each cask ...ghs at least a ton. The wine is at ...ent under the care of the Receiver of ...ecks.

NO FIRST-CLASS IN LINERS.

...t has been announced that the Ameri... Line after November 8 would cease to ...ry first class passengers on the Southamp... to New York service. The St. Louis is ...augurating the new policy, the other ...ssels concerned being the St. Paul, New ...rk and Philadelphia which will be devo... to second class and steerage passengers.

62 AND 41.

The marriage has taken place by licence ...the Registrar's office at Newport (Isle of ...ight) of Colonel Sir George Francis ...wentry Peacock, a Crimean veteran, and ...rs. Mary Baldwin, a widow aged forty-one. ...e bridegroom, a widower, who is eighty... ...o, but looks many years younger, arrived ... a motor-car with his bride; who was ...tefully dressed. Sir George Peacock has ...en living in retirement at Eyde for some ...ars.

OLDEST BARONETS.

By the death of Sir George Wombwell, ...llowing so closely upon that of Sir David ...aird, two of the oldest baronets in the ...ingdom have been removed from the roll, ...hough in neither case has the title disap...eared. Sir David was the senior for he ...ad held the baronetcy for sixty-one years, ...having succeeded at the age of twenty, ...while Sir George had enjoyed his title for ...fty-eight years. In succeeding his brother ...he fifth baronet, Sir Henry Herbert Wombwell must be setting up a record, for ...he himself is in his seventy-fourth year, an ...exceptionally advanced age at which to ...inherit an honour.

AN AIR ANNIVERSARY.

It is very difficult to write history ...correctly, even of events that happened but ...ten years ago. New York celebrated in mail ...week the tenth anniversary of the first flight ...in a motor-driven aeroplane by the brothers ...Wright. Hitherto we have been told that ...it was on December 17, 1903, that Wilbur ...Wright first drove himself aloft with his ...petrol engine. But the famous brothers ...kept their doings secret for some years af...terwards, and we shall probably never know ...the "Wright" anniversary date.

FIRST JUDICIAL MOUSTACHE.

It is noted by a contemporary that Lord ...ustice Pollimore's moustache will be the ...first seen on the Court of Appeal Bench ...within living memory. Although clean-...shaven men are probably in the majority ...nowadays, much more latitude in this res...pect is allowed the learned professions than ...was formerly the case. It is not so long ...since one of our judges declined to allow a ...moustached barrister to plead before him. ...Quite certainly the first time I ever fell ...into the hands of a moustachioed doctor" ...writes M. G. W. E. Russel, "was in 1877 ...Every one condemned the hirsute appendage ...as highly unprofessional, and when, soon ...after the poor man found his way into a ...lunatic asylum, neighbouring doctors of the ...older school said they were not surprised, ...that there was a bad family history and ...that he himself had shown signs of eccen...tricity. That meant the moustache and ...nothing else."

GAIETY OF LONDON.

One may take it from the list of appli...cations for music, dancing and stage-play ...licences which the London County Council ...had before it at its annual licensing meeting ...that London is becoming a gayer city. The ...applications reach nearly six hundred, indi...cating that there is one licence for every ...509 persons. The picture-palace has, of ...course made the figures so numerous. More ...suburban theatres are applying for music-...hall licences. Another effort is to be made ...to secure permission to open a new music-...hall at Fulham. Sir Joseph Lyons is ...building two new hotels, one in the Strand ...and another in Marylebone road, and wants ...music licences for both. Many West-End ...restaurants too desire music licences. ...Picture palaces are still asking for music ...licences, for to keep pace with the times ...they must have orchestras now.

A KINDLY HANGMAN.

The death is announced at Bradford of James Berry, the ex-hangman of England. Few men have had such a strange career as the Yorkshire ex-policeman and boot salesman, who deliberately qualified for the post which he ultimately obtained out of over one thousand applicants. Perhaps the most outstanding event in his career were the three vain attempts to execute John Lee, the Babbacombe murderer, whose sentence was afterwards commuted to penal servitude. At Carlisle, while engaged to hang Rudge, Martin and Baker, the notorious Netterby Hall burglars, Berry created a sensation by bringing into the gaol as his assistant a well known English baronet. Among the criminals with whom he dealt was James Bury, a London catsmeat dealer, whose wife's body was discovered in a box ready for despatch to the Colonies. Berry always maintained that the man was the author of the Whitechapel crimes, and gave as evidence that two Scotland Yard detectives present at the execution assured him that there would not be any more outrages in the East End after Bury's death. At one time he used to sell relics of executions, a rope fetching as much as £20 from private collectors. Eventually the practice was stopped by the Government. Berry's appearance in no way suggested the executioner, and he was spoken of as a kind-hearted man. He turned Evangelist after his retirement, which he said was due to the discovery that two persons he had executed were innocent.

FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF RHODESIA.

SETTLERS AND THE CHARTER.

Although the General Election—which will be the most important ever held in Rhodesia—is approaching, there is as yet little evidence of political activity on the part of either individuals or organizations. This is doubtless due, says the Salisbury correspondent of the "Times", to the fact that there is here no system of organized party politics. Two political associations were formed some time ago—the Rhodesia League and the Constitutional League. Both are moribund, or at all events give no sign of political vitality. The Rhodesia League chose the wrong bait when it proposed some representative form of Crown Colony government.

The Constitutional League, formed subsequently, favoured conditional acceptance of the Charter until such time as the country was ripe for full self-government, but while there is reason to believe that this view is gaining ground among the majority of the settlers, the League, owing to the overloading of its programme with details, and to other causes which need not be discussed here, has apparently disappeared from the political arena.

A not inconsiderable section of the settlers hold the view that the unalienated land is not a commercial asset of the Company, but is really crown land, at present possessed by the Company on its administrative side against the time when the people can take over the government of the country. Two movements have been initiated in connexion with this question. One proposal is to take some eminent English counsel's opinion, and a fund for this purpose is now being raised.

The other movement has come in for a good deal of criticism and not a little ridicule. At the last meeting of the executive committee of the Rhodesian Agricultural Union, attended by delegates from most of the farmers' associations, a petition to the Imperial Government was drafted, nominally with the object of inviting the Imperial Government to decide the question of the ownership of land, but in effect opening up the whole question of the future government of the territory, and praying the Secretary of State for the Colonies to come out to Rhodesia or send out a Royal Commission of Inquiry.

PRO-CHARTER AND ANTI-CHARTER.

On the surface the dividing line in the coming elections may appear to be between pro-Charter and anti-Charter, but if we go down to the cause the difference, broadly, will be between what I may describe as the Colonial Office party and the Constitutional Reform party. On the one hand we have a section of the community which looks upon 1914, as a suitable occasion for the Imperial Government to come in and settle the affairs of the country and, if necessary, arrange a compromise between the special claims and interests of the settlers and the special claims and interests of the Chartered shareholder. This party includes all who wish to see the Chartered Company relieved of its administrative functions. It includes the pro-Unionists—or rather those who are suspected of having leanings that way, for no public man has publicly advocated Union; and it also claims to include the pro-Responsibles, who, like the Unionists, are a very negligible minority. (I must explain here that all parties advocate responsible government as an objective; where they differ is upon the question of the right time for demanding it and the most likely means of achieving the end in view.)

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMERS.

On the other hand we have the people whom I have called the constitutional reformers. They are not necessarily pro-Charterists. Indeed, some of them differ from the policy of the Company and of the administration in many important particulars; but they believe that the safest course to pursue, and the one which promises best to serve the interests of the territory and expedite the advent of full self-government, is to make the most effective use of the representative institutions which the country now enjoys. They look to the new Legislative Council for the redress of what they conceive to be grievances—not to the Colonial Office. The Legislative Council with its two-thirds elected majority will have considerable powers in the control of supply and legislation, and it is hoped by use these powers, if necessary, to enforce a settlement satisfactory to public opinion. Since 1907 the Chartered Company has met many of the requests of the settlers, and its general spirit has been extremely liberal and conciliatory. Moderate opinion here favours a policy if possible of co-operation with the Company, until such time as the people can buy out the Charred shareholders and take over not only the government but also the bulk of the Company's assets.

As regards the land question, it is felt that, whatever the legal position may be the future Government of Rhodesia will not gain possession of the unalienated land without having to meet in whole or in part the expenditure incurred by the Company in acquiring and developing the territory. It resolves itself into a question of an adjustment of financial obligations. A premature assumption of these obligations would gravely jeopardize the whole future. At the same time it is probable that one of the first steps to be taken by the elected members of the new Council will be to ask for some definite understanding upon the question of the disposal and eventual ownership of unalienated land. Meanwhile the public are eagerly awaiting the details of the promised land settlement scheme. If, as is generally believed, the control of land available for immediate settlement will be in the hands of a board representative of all interests, a good deal of the sting will be taken out of the land ownership campaign.

Mrs. Hannah Sheaser, who celebrated her 100th birthday on August 24 last, has just died at her home at Battersea Park.

On the ground that heavy motor traffic wears out macadam roads in two years, it was urged at the London Country Council meeting that heavy traffic should be confined to definite roads.

YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford Street, London. Established over 35 years.

HIGH COURT.

CAUSE-LIST—NOV. 11.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor).

36-13 542-11—Payne Bhawanidas Virama and Co vs Rabiabai Forbes

Appeal for Hearing and Final Disposal.

37-13 379-10—Motichand Ramcoover Hammanbux vs Hasamchand Shapurchand Jehangir.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal. Long Causes.

128-06—Payney and Co. The Advocate General of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassan & ors. Bhaishanker K & G for further hearing.

For hearing on exceptions to special Commission Report.

1113-12—Smetham H R Lote v, K G Khatwale, Kanga.

Long Causes

301-13—Patell and E Roque Estevao Pereira v. Rozario Mathias D'silva Patell and E Bhimji and Co

303-13—Patell and E Roque Estevao Pereira v. Roque Mathias D'Silva Patell and E Bhimji and Co

1016-12 Madhomji K and Co Jamnadas Withaldas v. Narotam Anandji Monsukhlal, G H and Co

155-13—In Person Menasch Jacob Manasseth v. Abraham E G Abraham Ardeshir H D and Co

172-13—Mulla and E Abdulla bin Ahmed M v Damodardas Kallianji and Co Dastur and Co

178-13—Motichand Lalbai vs Baboola Laloobai Edgelow.

184-13—Jamsetjee Virbhandas Ratanchand vs The Presidency Mills Co Ld Payne.

187-13—Dastur and Co Ratanlal Chonilal Panalal vs The Municipal Commissioner for City of Bombay Crawford.

202-13—Shuma A Tyebji A M Dubhasi vs Laxmibai alias Tanu widow Nadirsha.

217-13—Dubash A E Giannacopulo vs Messrs Ralli Bros Little and Co

221-13—Payne Hafizabai widow vs Ranchordas Dharsi Little and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1336-12—Edg. G M and Co., Nagindas Bhagwandas v. Bachoo Harkisondas and ors. Mulji and Th. Shamrao M and H.

699-13—Pestonji P K and Co., Grace Edite Hamingway Wilmost Harrison Little and Co.

306-12—Dubash and Co., Sunilal Vadichand v Poonamchand Devaji and ors. Judah and S.

72-13—Dikshit and P Gordhandas Jamnadas Veragiwalla and anr. Motilal Lallubhai Marphatia Jamsetji R and D G.

279-13—Jehangir M and S. Dhunji Bhasker Dhru and ors. v. Rajaballi Karimbux and ors. Smetham and Co.

S. C. Ca. 113/4660-13—Motichand and D Khimji Dhirao Krishnarao Sitaram Dumeta Raghavaya N and Co., Forpost ponement.

263-13—Purmanand and Co., Jehangir Hormusji Marker Burjorji Cawasji Contractor and anr, Ardesir H D and Co., Motichand and D.

319-13—Patell and Ez, Gulam Hussein Abdually Pitalwalla and anr. Abdul Kayam Abdul Hussein Pitalwalla Man. J H and Co

187-13—Patell and Ez. Mighji Vallabhdas Maharaj Shri Gopal Lalji and ors. Edgelow G W and Co., D J Mantri.

1209-12—Muljl K and Th, Poonamchand Jipaji and Co., a firm v. Salimabai and ors. D J Mantri Jamsetji R and D Mehta and D

396-11—Jehangir M and S Ramdas Gooleaj and ors Soonderji Arjeon a firm Madhowji H & C.

17-13—Patell and Ez. Mehji Vallabhdas v. Laxmiao and ors. Shamrao M and H G H Dalal.

170-13—Bick. M R and Co., Rannaston Ramkisondas and ors. Bishandyal Cooverlal Agarawalla Tyabji D and Co.

48-13—Shamrao M and H Mistri Laxmon v. Jhaverchand Naranji and ors. Mehta and D.

484-12—Dastur and Co. Noor Mahomed Sachidina v. Abdoo Rasool Bhaiu and ors. Payne and Co. Motubhai J and M Little and Co.

489-12—Payne and Co. A M J Jevanji and Co., a firm v. The Bombay and Burajas Steam Navigation Co., of India Ld., Bickneli M H and Co

170-13—Judah and S Shivji Lingoo Jaya and anr v. Ramchandra Keshav Pujari Mulla and M.

87-12—Patell and Ez Mehji Vallabhdas v. Khimji Manekial and T. Hemnnungway vs. Wilmot Harrison Little and Co.

O S 157-12—Judah and S Jeh G Sunhabai widow and ors. v. Salomon David Pezarkar and ors. Sh M and H Pattel and Co.

736-13 Patell and Ez. R D Sethna vs. Waman Balaji Jibangir G and S

971-12—Nadirsha and Dadabhai Framji v. Oliaji Jamsetji Framji Kharas and ors. Post B K and Co. Bhimji and Co. Jeh M and S

147-13—Madhowji, Devji Kanji vs Mosarji Chaturbhuj, Patell

38-13 1228-12—Surajmal and Co, Khatau Khunverji and another vs Keshowji Deokaram, Kooge and S

39-13 665-12—Mehta and D, Kuppa Dolla and Co vs Bhawa Sitaram Guru, Tyabji D and Co.

677-11—Shamrao M and H Mariambai widow v Mahomedbhai Noorodin Warliwalla and ors. Mulji K and Th Jehangir and S Manchershaw and N for further hearing.

262-13—Pestonji R K and Co Bai Jiwanai widow v Amboobai widow and ors Madhawji K and C (for a pauper) Edgelow G W and Co.

939-12—Smetham B and Co Parvatibai widow v Gopal Sudkoji Bole and ors Vatcha and Co Payne and Co for further hearing.

1217-12—Matubhai J and M Gulam Hoosein Bandeally Somji v Mahomed Sallah Cassam and Co a firm Payne and Co

O. S. 690-13—Unwalla P & P Jijibhoy Sorabji Dubash and anr. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay Wadia G. and Co Dastur and Co.

C. S. 769-13—Khambatta and Co Soonabai widow v. Shapurji Framji Karanjia and ors. Khambatta and Co Bick. M. B. and Co.

718-13—Ardesher H. D. & Co., Jivraj Meesey and ors vs. Sha Maisey Bharwal & ace. Motichand & D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

Suits for hearing and final disposal. Short Cause.

174-13—Gordhandas Khatao vs K A Desai and other.

650-13—Payne A S Dinath vs Fakira Baber.

765-13—Wadia Madangopal Chandraram vs Ghasilal Hanmantram Jehangir.

774-13—Captain A A Mistari vs A B E Gayani and another.

779-13—Edgelow H A Abubeaker vs Kumar Shri Vijayasingji Samat Singhji Patell.

848-13—Craigie Mongibai vs S T Bandare Khunderao.

880-13—Rustomji and Co & Harkishen Lal and Co vs Purshotum Narayen.

892-13—B Rustomji and Co K Harkisanlal and Co vs L N Shroff.

917-13—Tyabji Lakhmichand Sewdatrai vs Nursimal Chetram.

918-13—Payne V N Mooranjan vs W M Digbey Mirza.

941-13—Ardeshir Duna Fattaji vs D J Sethna Unwala.

951-13—Mulji Sheikh Usman Abdul Karim vs Gulamally Noor Mahomed Masurbai.

955-53—Mulla Adamji Shaik Sumsudin vs Dewram Keshowji.

968-13—C P D Cunha Peter Julius Carvalho vs The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.

975-13—Manekial Hasanalli Hakimji vs Nowroji Jamsetji.

142-09—Bhaishanker K & G Raja Bahdur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors. Mulla and M.

150-12—Sabins and G. Krishnabai Mahadev Mohite and ors. vs. Ganpat Mahadev Meshite T. and ors. Shamrao M. and H.

77-13—Daph F. and D. Venubai Widow and ors. vs. Narayen Ganpatrao and ors. Tyabji D and Co.

961-12—Sabnis and G. Goomausing Chairsing vs. Pritbraj Jethamal a firm. Sroff D. and D

967-12—Mulji and Th, The Advocate Genl of Bombay vs Bai Nani widow, Tyabji D and Co

1319-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Jevabai Vadilal and others vs The New Price Goods Bazar Co Ld, Payne and E

43-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Jivabai Vadilal and others, The New Price Goods Bazar Co Ld, Payne and Co.

658-11—Dapthary F and W R D Sethna and others vs Nemraj Malsey and another, Ardesher H D and Co

355-11—Payne and Co, The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, Shroff D and D

342-13—Motichand and D, Nemchand Nathobhai vs Dayabhai Mancharam, Ardeshir H D and Co, Patell and E

441-09—Little and Co, Mahiradas Gopaldas vs Jeheram Gird andas, Jamshedji R and D.

891-12—Mulla and M, Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed vs Khatizabhai, Tyabji D and Co.

496-13—Wadia G and Co, Purka Dolla and Co vs Gulam Hussein Abdullali and others, Patel Ezika.

496-13—Diksit and P Mangaldas Ranchordas and others vs Manek Ghellabhai, Manekial and Tyabji

390-13—Little and Co, Messrs Weld and Co vs Girdharilal Narayendas Tyabji and Co.

1223-12—D G Mantri Moreshwar Narayen vs Gajanan Narayen Little and Co.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged between Miss May Stanhope Courtney, daughter of the late Major-Gen. E. H. Courtney, R. E., C. V. O., Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor, Governor's Tower, Windsor Castle, and Mr. Harry Aitken Williams, 6th batt. Middlesex Regt. (Special Reserve), son of the Rev. H. A. Williams, of Skelton Manor, York, rector of Skelton and retired chaplain of his Majesty's Indian Army, and grandson of the late General J. E. Williams.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in India on Sept. 30, between Hastings Evelyn Beal, Indian Civil Service of Samastipore, Behar, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beal, of 10 Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, and Marguerite, fourth daughter of Mr and Mrs. Philip Cooper, of Grove House, Larkhall Rise.

The marriage arranged between Major H. M. Howard, Army Ordnance Dept, and Miss Una Margaret Carew will take place very quietly in Kilmaelm Parish Church on Wednesday, Nov. 12.

The marriage arranged between David Euan Wallace, 2nd Life Guards, son of the late John Wallace, of Glassingall, Dunblane, and Lady Idina Sackville, daughter of Muriel Countess De La Warr and granddaughter of Earl Brassey, will take place quietly on Nov. 26, from 24 Park Lane.

The engagement is announced of Capt. Arthur L. Mackinnon, Camerons (Scottish Rifles), son of Brigade-Surg. Charles Mackinnon late Army Medical Dept., and Mrs. Mackinnon, of 18 Grasington Road, Eastbourne and grandson of the late Major-Gen. John Nisbett, B. S. C., and Anne Frances, daughter of A. Marshall Mackenzie, A. R. S. A., L. L. D., and Mrs. Mackenzie, of Coull, Aberdeenshire.

A GREAT MARATHON RACE.

In connection with the unveiling of the Battle of Leipzig monument by the Kaiser, 37,000 Germans, we read, are to take part in the "greatest Marathon race in history" says the Pall Mall." The runners will carry messages from all parts of the Empire to the Kaiser at Leipzig, and the total distance covered is calculated at 4,360 miles. On the face of it, all previous Marathon records seem likely to go with a smash; but the additional detail that no individual runner will run more than one-third of a mile makes the term "Marathon" a little out of place. The legendary course from the field of Marathon to Athens is 24 miles 1,500 yards, and all modern Marathon courses have been somewhere in the neighbourhood of 26 miles. As a matter of fact, however, there is not a little of historical evidence in support of the story of that wonderful run of the Spartan warrior after the battle of Marathon. The title was invented by the promoters of the first revived Olympic Games at Athens as recently as 1896, and proved such an attraction that a similar event has figured in every quadrennial Olympic since.

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JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*

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DR. R. C. CROFT, *Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*

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MEN AND MATTERS.

RAILWAYS AND THE STATE.

The present is not the first occasion on which a Royal Commission has been appointed to inquire into the relationship between the railways and the State, with special reference to the question of Government purchase. The Commission of 1865, reported against the acquisition of the system, the prohibitive cost being one of the reasons. Mr. Gladstone's Act of 1844, gives the Government the power to buy up the railways, but as this Act exempts the lines built prior to its passage, which comprise an important proportion of the main routes, its practical utility to-day is limited.

BIBLIOPHILE.

A very genuine love of literature was the heritage of Professor Francis Charles Richardson, who has died in the United States in his sixty-third year. One of his best known publications is a charming little work, "The Choice of Books," which he published in 1881, and he also wrote a two-volume treatise on American Literature, and a "Primer of American Literature," besides essaying fiction and editing Poe and Fenimore Cooper. Since 1911 he had been Professor of English at Dartmouth College, his old Alma Mater.

KAISER AS CRITIC.

German artists must by now be accustomed to the intervention of the Kaiser, whose versatility frequently causes him to lay down the law in painting, music, or the drama. He has now set aside the award of a jury of architects who gave the prize for the design of the new German Embassy in Washington to Herr Bruno Mochring, an "independent" artist. This is not the first occasion on which His Majesty has shown himself to be opposed to the "New Art."

DISCIPLE OF LISTER.

Dr. Lucas-Championniere, the celebrated French surgeon, whose death is announced from Paris, was one of the first, as he was one of the most enthusiastic, foreign disciples of Lister. In fact, he was so great an admirer of the Englishman that he remained a determined opponent of the employment of aseptic in place of antiseptic methods, predicting that surgery would eventually revert to "Listerism." Dr. Lucas-Championniere, who was in his 71st year, had made many visits to England.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Like the Board of Trade, the Board of Agriculture, which the Government wishes to replace by a Land Ministry, is a Board in name only and never meets. Among its members are the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Premier, and the five principal Secretaries of State. The Department has only existed since 1889, although it may be said to have had its beginnings in the Department established by the Privy Council in 1865, to deal with the cattle plague. It was not until 1893, that the words "and Fisheries" were added to its title, and the previous powers exercised by the Board of Trade in regard to the fishing industry transferred to the newer body.

THE PREMIER'S RECORD.

When Mr. Asquith rose at Ladybank the other day to give his annual account of his stewardship to his constituents and to the world at large, he did so with the distinction of having made a record which has only once been surpassed in the House of Commons in more than a hundred years, for he will be within six weeks of completing an eight-years' continuous tenure of one or the other of the two great Treasury offices. The exception, of course, is that of Mr. Balfour, who was First Lord for more than ten years. Putting aside minor offices the record goes to the House of Lords and to Lord Liverpool. Melbourne's long tenure of the Home Office and the Treasury between 1830 and 1841 was broken into by Peel's short Administration in 1834-5. Lord John Russell held the Foreign Office or the Treasury from June 1859 to July 1866. Lord Salisbury was Prime Minister in his last Government just over six years, and Palmerston for six years and four months.

LORD REDESDALE.

The Hon. John Freeman Mitford, who is to marry a lady described as "probably the richest heiress in Berlin," is a member of a very old family, though his father, Lord Redesdale, only received his peerage in 1902. Before this he was known to all the world as the Algernoon Bertram Freeman Mitford who wrote the delightful "Tales of Old Japan," the materials for which he had gathered while serving in the British Legation at Tokio. After giving up diplomacy Lord Redesdale entered the House of Commons and became Secretary to the Office of Works. For his services in this capacity, Londoners owe him a good deal, especially in regard to the beautification of Hyde Park. For landscape gardening was always one of Lord Redesdale's greatest hobbies, as the superlative charms of his own gardens at Batsford attest, and in the case of Hyde Park the public had the benefit of his taste and judgement. To him we owe that beautiful piece of rockery and water between Albert Gate and the Serpentine known as the "Dell," and many other delightful features of the Park

A TALENTED AUTHORESS.

The Hon. Emily Lawless, whose death is much lamented in social, literary, and artistic circles on both sides of the Irish Channel, had no more enthusiastic admirer of her genius as a writer than Mr. Lecky, who once pronounced her novel "Hurrish" to be the best work of its kind in the language. Miss Lawless came of a family distinguished in Irish public life. Her grandfather, the second Lord Cloncurry, succeeded to the Peerage in 1799, when he was a prisoner in the Tower on a charge of high treason owing to his connexion with the Irish Insurrectionary Party in 1798.

CHATHAM'S SECLUSION.

An interesting property in the outskirts of London, has just changed hands in the shape of the Hampstead house where Chatham spent a year with his strange malady. He went there in March, 1767, and remained in obstinate seclusion when King and Council were imploring him to come to their aid. He would drive about the Heath with the blinds of his carriage windows closely drawn, shunning all frequented roads. In his house itself there are many relics of his stay. The small room in which he shut himself up may still be seen with its oriel window looking owards Finchley.

STORIES OF THE DAY.

DOCTOR'S EARLY CALL.

There is a story current about a well-known London doctor (says the "World"). About three one morning he was rung up by a wealthy patient and begged to come over at once.

Turning out of bed he rushed off, expecting to find the man in extremis. Imagine his surprise at being ushered into a dining-room where a supper party was assembled. The first remark made to him was, "Oh? Doctor, I am so glad you have come. We wanted you to settle a bet as to exactly where the diaphragm is," He not only told them where the diaphragm was, but a good many other things, in very plain English.

The patient tried to mollify him by asking his fee. Still furiously angry, he named a staggering one, which, to his surprise, was paid on the spot. He is still hardly mollified, and those of his patients who go to consult him are told it is not tactful to begin by saying, "Can you tell me, doctor, where my diaphragm is?"

MORE BROOKFIELD STORIES.

This story of the late Mr. C. H. Brookfield, joint Censor, is one of the favourites in the theatrical clubs (says the "Daily Chronicle"). During a rehearsal of a musical comedy, Brookfield, strolling down a corridor leading to the stalls, came on the chief of the band of composers engaged on the score, and noted that he looked considerably upset about something,

"Why, what's the matter?" asked Brookfield. "You look very ferocious! Guv'nor gone and engaged a twentieth composer?" "Nothing of the kind," growled the other. Then he told Brookfield how, as he was passing along at the back of the stage, he had heard one of the scene shifters—the impudence of the fellow!—strumming one of his new numbers on the rehearsal piano.

"Good gracious!" exclaimed Brookfield, in astonished and sympathetic tones. "And what did you do? Go and shift some of his scenery?"

Brookfield was called from his study one day to see a free-lance interviewer who had been shown into the drawing-room, and he found seated there an exceedingly shabby and shifty-looking gentleman, who was extremely nervous and at a loss to know how to open the "interview."

At last in confused despair the poor, unhappy man ventured the feeble remark, "You've got a very fine clock there, I see, Mr. Brookfield." "Yes," agreed the terrible man, with a queer little flash of suspicion in his eye "yes, I've got a very fine clock there—at present!"

STORY OF MRS. GLADSTONE.

The present condition of unrest in regard to Ireland reminds me of a similar time many years ago (says a correspondent in the "Daily Citizen"), when everybody was on the tiptoe of expectation to know the intentions of the Gladstone Cabinet.

The G. O. M. and Mrs. Gladstone were the guests of a pious Quaker family, and one morning Mrs. Gladstone, reaching the break-fast room first, found her host there much perturbed by what the papers were saying about Ireland. "But you and I," he concluded, "may rest assured that all these things will be rightly ordered by one above."

"Yes," replied Mrs. Gladstone, "he'll soon be here. I left him brushing his hair."

DEBUSSY AND MISS MAGGIE TEYTE.

Miss Maggie Teyte tells the story of her first meeting with the composer Debussy in "Musical America."

"I waited in the studio," she says, "with nervous eagerness. The master came in quickly. I must have looked like a schoolgirl, for I still wore my hair in braids. Debussy looked at me sharply, and then glanced around the room as though expecting to find someone else."

"Finally he again looked at me hard, and said abruptly, 'Are you Miss Teyte?' 'Yes,' I answered. 'Are you Miss Maggie Teyte?' he repeated, 'Yes,' I answered again. 'But,' he insisted, are you Miss Maggie Teyte of the Opera Comique?' 'Yes,' I answered for the third time.

He shook his head doubtfully, walked to the piano, and began to play the music of the first act of 'Pelleas et Melisande.' As soon as I began to sing, my nervousness disappeared. Before I had been singing ten minutes Debussy rose suddenly from the piano-stool, and rushed to the electric bell with the words: "Wait a moment. I must let my wife hear this!"

DOG TIRED.

M. Clemenceau, the French statesman, owns a large and fierce mastiff, whose habit it is from time to time to make long excursions into outlying parts of Paris.

When he is tired (says the "Daily Mail" Paris correspondent) the dog will jump into a horse-cab and sit there growling and showing his teeth if the cabman attempts to remove him.

Seeing the name and address of M. Clemenceau engraved on the dog's brass collar the cabman finally drives the dog home. In this way M. Clemenceau has had several long fares to pay.

AMATEUR ORGANIST.

Mr. W. S. deWinton, who told the St. David's Diocesan Conference that as a general rule he was "always available for seconding" (says the "Western Mail") tells a story of his experiences as a lay preacher.

"I was taking a service and preaching at a local church where the organist was new," he said. "After the service I went to the young man and offered to help with some hints as to the manipulation of the instrument, adding, 'because I know a great deal more about organ-playing than I do about preaching,' where at the amateur organist artlessly observed, 'Oh, yes, so I suppose!'"

CHEERFUL CHAIRMAN.

A gentleman was about to be married and his employees decided to give him a wedding present. A smoking concert was organized, says the "Liverpool Daily Post," and it was arranged that the presentation should be made at it.

The chairman was one of those sad-faced mortals, never out of place at a funeral, but altogether unsuited for a festive occasion. He announced, half-way through the programme, that after the next item the event of the evening would take place. "I will wait till then," he said to speak a few words to our dear young friend on the solemn occasion which will soon overtake him. Now we will hear with pleasure a recitation by Mr. Brown. It is entitled, "Doomed, doomed, to death." Let us hope to profit by it. Then the presentation will be made."

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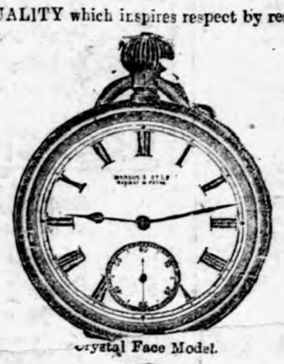

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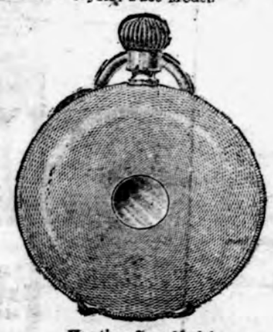

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